



How can scholarship thrive in a climate of dwindling student demand and galloping utilitarianism? **ERNEST BOYER** discusses this issue in the light of a Carnegie essay by Yale historian Jaroslav Pelikan (page 5)

Students seem to have increasingly conservative reading habits, reports David Berry. The most popular **BOOKS** today are safe textbooks rather than new research or exciting additional reading (page 10)

The last of the UGC's 28 questions concerns itself: should its role be changed or its constitution adapted? Christine Shinn looks at the early history of the committee and concludes that the need for change is not a new phenomenon (page 14)



Detail from *Les Trois Soeurs* by Fernand Léger. ART in modern society: Gerald Elliot, chairman of the Scottish Art Council, discusses the vexed question of public patronage (page 15), and Norbert Lynton reviews books on Fernand Léger and Russian constructivism (page 17)

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NEXT WEEK

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Eight-page review of 1983
John Sutherland on Orwell's 1984

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Published by Times Newspapers Ltd, 20, Box 7, 200, Old Bailey, London EC1A 3DF. Registered in England. Printed by Times Newspapers Ltd, 200, Old Bailey, London EC1A 3DF. Printed in Great Britain.



HIGHER EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT
Priory House, St John's Lane, London EC1M 4BX. Telephone 01-253 3000

The year of the Bomb

Nineteen eighty-three has been the year of the bomb. The whole debate about nuclear weapons - the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles, Greenham Common, unilateral versus multilateral disarmament, the Geneva peace talks - has dominated the last 12 months in a peculiarly intense way. The academic community has been closely involved both as protagonists, in the cases of Edward Thompson, Michael Howard and others, and as supporting chorus. The advertisement placed in *The Times* in October by the Academic Council for Peace and Freedom, an ad hoc group designed to combat the growing influence of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, provoked more committed correspondence and engaged interest among our readers than the most lively issue of higher education policy.

The bomb is not the only issue of course that excites such an intense response. Nuclear power in general and animal experiments both provoke an interest and commitment among experts that transcends their expertise. But the nuclear arms race is much the most prominent example of a case in which moral and ethical sensibilities sweep away the carefully constructed boundaries of expert knowledge. That is hardly surprising. Nuclear weapons are a direct product of the refinement of theoretical knowledge. From the splitting of the atom to the Hiroshima bomb was only a moment; there was almost no mediating, and dulling, process of technological application to disconnect the discovery from the deaths it caused.

Nuclear weapons are also instruments of mass destruction on a scale that can barely be conceived. Certainly on a crowded and small island like Britain there is unlikely to be a day after - at any rate a day after when organized and civilized life could continue in a recognizable form. So the bomb has become a terribly concrete symbol of Death. It has become technology's greatest challenge to the will to life. Man's knowledge has become a threat to man's survival. It is hardly surprising that nuclear weapons are an issue occasionally touched by an almost atavistic millenarianism.

This is not the place or time to engage in the detailed debate about

how to come to terms with the bomb. In the practical world there is perhaps no alternative to a deadly coexistence. What is known cannot become unknown. The bomb cannot be banned, in the sense of being disintegrated; it can only be banned by creating a world order in which its use can no longer be conceived. Yet such dull pragmatism, implying as it does an endless and detailed process of negotiation obsessed by tedious detail and the amoral resolution of national interests, is not a sufficient response to the challenge of nuclear weapons. Indeed, thinking through the moral and intellectual consequences of the bomb may be an important ingredient of the pragmatic adjustment of attitudes and interest that can gradually reduce and finally eliminate the danger of its destruction.

On the conventional anniversary of the birth of the author of the Sermon on the Mount, who can feel comfortable with an approach to nuclear weapons that does not embrace the moral obligations that the possession of such terrible knowledge has produced? In the end, a pragmatism that excludes morality may be poor pragmatism indeed. An approach to disarmament that ignores or excludes the strong and authentic feelings of revulsion provoked by the bomb is less likely to succeed than an approach that embraces all the practical, intellectual, and moral confusions inherent in the conceived power to destroy a world.

Higher education has particular responsibility. For it is the intellectual system, if not higher education in a narrow sense, that has produced this awful knowledge - and, critics would add, it is the same intellectual system that has failed to produce the moral categories which permit such knowledge to be civilized in the service of man. Even those who would hesitate to go so far as to be forced to accept that over the last century the technocratic ambitions of the university have expanded while its moral ambitions have atrophied. We seem almost to have reached a point where higher education is regarded as having little to offer in the clarification of moral choices. Apart from a few Oppenheimers and Sakharovs we shrug our shoulders. Like Pontius Pilate two thousand years

ago we wash our hands. If the world over there wants the Barabbas of the bomb rather than the Jesus of true science, what can we do to prevent it?

In an essay published in 1977 Norman Birnbaum described this attitude and criticized the rigidity of the technocratic values which produces it. He wrote:

Our culture elites are often in bondage to technocratic and scientific knowledge. We can best describe technocratic thought by the discrepancy between its claims and its consequences. It claims to be a full description of reality, but its consequences frequently entail a systematic inhibition of the moral imagination: other institutions, other values, are difficult to envisage.

Some would even argue that the expansion of man's moral imagination, to borrow Birnbaum's phrase, should take precedence over the codification and expansion of theoretical knowledge in the basic purposes of higher education. A generation ago such an argument was likely to be dismissed as a rather woolly appeal to some vaguely altruistic religiosity quite out of place in a university dedicated to the principles of science. But under the shadow of the bomb, on the day before perhaps, can we be so confident and complacent?

Perhaps faced with the physical destruction of our civilization we may recall the fears of nineteenth-century writers who trembled for the spiritual destruction of the civilization which they recognized. In *Literature and Science* Matthew Arnold wrote: "Following our instinct for intellect and knowledge, we acquire pieces of knowledge; and presently, in the generalty of men, there arises the desire to relate these pieces of knowledge to our sense of conduct, to our sense of beauty - and there is weariness and dissatisfaction if the attempt is balked." A century later, the only difference perhaps is that that weariness and dissatisfaction has been added fear - a fear that is far from cowardly or dishonourable but is rather a reassertion of humanity. As it is Christmas, it is right to remember that it is through the recognition of our humanity that truly spiritual values can be reaffirmed.

Laurie Taylor



Ah, Mr Odgers. Ted. Have you a moment?

Well, Professor Lapping, I'm a little bit pushed. But if it's important . . .
Jolly good. Now do sit down. I want to try a little experiment.

An experiment?
No need to worry. All you have to do is answer a few short questions, while I just sit here quietly and write down your answers.

Sounds straightforward.
Now then, Mr Odgers - Ted - what exactly do you think of the recent letter from the UGC?

The Swinnerton-Dyer letter? Yes, that's it. The one with 28 questions.

I should have thought it was obvious to anyone. It's a deliberate attempt at mystification.

Oh yes. You see, someone up there - I wouldn't be surprised if it was the PM herself - has said to Sir Keith: "Look. What you need to do is to keep those academics quiet for a bit. They're far too noisy for their own good. So find a distraction for them." Now with other workers, you can always lay on a Coronation, a bit of football, a royal baby, but dons are made of loftier stuff. The only way to take their minds off the real world is to throw them five pages of sub-divided questions. Yes, yes. Do go on. I've got all that. Although, it would help if you could go just a little slower. So, you detect a plot?

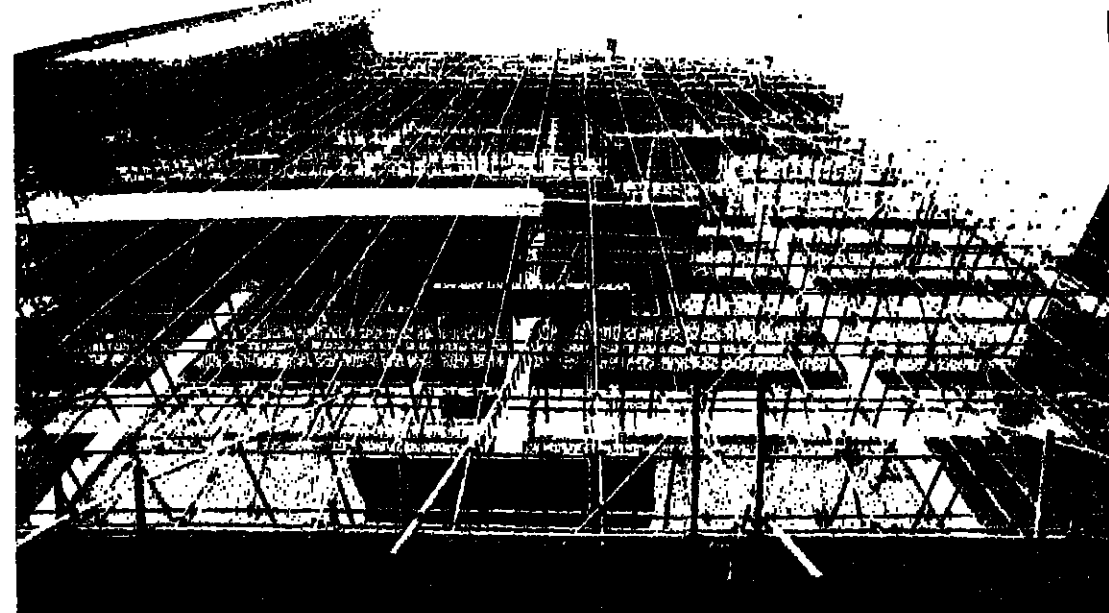
No doubt about it. Why else would they not only produce such an extraordinarily elaborate set of problems, but then add that some of the answers could come from individuals, others from departments, and still others from universities. It's absolutely foolproof. The perfect recipe. I'll have everybody writing memos, and passing motions, and setting up sub-committees, and reporting back for the rest of next term. And while it's all going on, Sir Keith and his tame puppets on the UGC will nip round the back and make hay with the unit of resource. It's as plain as the nose on your face. Thank you so much, Mr Odgers. That was really most useful.

Not at all. Any time, in fact. But what exactly is all this about. You mentioned an experiment. Nothing terribly significant. I'm afraid. Not in the great scheme of things. But, for once, at this particular time of year, I was determined one way or another, to reach the end of a conversation without there being a single mention of . . . you know what.

Well, glad to have been of service. Professor Lapping. Oh yes. Just one last thing. Nearly forgot. Happy . . .
I'm so sorry, Odgers. We've run right out of space.

The Times Higher Education Supplement

December 30, 1983 No 582 Price 50p



Recladding of the electrical engineering tower block at Imperial College, London

Worry over safety standards in crumbling universities

The Government is still failing to heed warnings about the deterioration of university buildings, where spending cutbacks have meant that for many only emergency work is being undertaken.

Despite pressure on ministers by the University Grants Committee, which is in turn receiving increasing complaints from vice chancellors and buildings officers, no extra money is available to ensure that proper standards of care and safety are maintained.

Earlier this year the Committee of Vice Chancellors and Principals estimated that expenditure on maintenance would need to be increased by at least 33 per cent just to achieve "basic standards".

A conference of university buildings officers also reported that standards of maintenance were falling below an "acceptable level". "Planned maintenance could not generally be implemented because of a lack of resources and, by and large, only emergency work was being undertaken", they reported.

And in a sample survey of universities, the UGC found that recommended expenditure on maintenance should increase by some 18 per cent if standards were to be maintained. Three years ago the UGC said that major replacements in fabric and services were then due.

Meanwhile universities' problems are increasing. At Imperial College, London, governors have warned that "insufficient resources can be devoted generally to maintain premises to a proper standard". Substantial expenditure has had to be devoted to urgent health and safety issues such as removing asbestos tiles from the Royal School of Mines.

Butler tiles on the twelve storey electrical engineering tower block are being replaced with metal cladding. They started falling off four years ago and the problem affects the whole building, which is 20 years old. Repairs are costing £1m and Imperial has borrowed two-thirds of this amount from the UGC.

The Medical Research Council has decided in favour of continuing its £2m subscription to the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in Heidelberg, after a lengthy review of the laboratory's scientific and financial standing.

The review, conducted to meet a condition from the Advisory Board for the Research Councils in

Mr John Lauweys, senior assistant secretary, said: "A lot of our buildings are around 20 to 25 years old and need major plant renewal including lifts and central heating systems. We have had to replace pipes and radiators in our halls because they were suffering from corrosion. Saving money on repairs can prove false economy and we are very worried about it."

Last year at University College, Cardiff, a piece of Portland stone cladding, weighing several pounds fell from the eighth floor of the tower building. While re-cladding was being done the rods inside the tower were found rusting. Altogether the work is costing more than £3m and the UGC has given a grant of £700,000 to help.

At Birmingham University part of the ceiling of the great hall collapsed. Internal decoration, which would have uncovered the damage, had been abandoned due to the cutbacks.

In 1981 the maintenance budget offered up £1m savings, and then a further £1,750,000 was cut. Mr John Farners said: "Things looked grim two and a half years ago, and they are looking grim again now."

At Bedford University, there is a general reduction all round of 30 per cent. Mr Euan Beattie, the information officer, said: "It is also difficult to persuade departments to move when based on a low maintenance budget."

Routine maintenance was down to the absolute minimum and he cited cases of water pouring in through roofs, and tiles falling off the sides of

buildings, without the funds immediately available to do the work. He said the university was also suffering from design faults from buildings put up in the 1960s such as lifts becoming obsolete.

At Leeds, a spokesman estimated they needed to spend another £1m a year to make "exceptional repairs", such as re-roofing, repairing concrete buildings where pieces have fallen off, replacing a heating system and re-wiring.

At the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology there have been large cuts in the maintenance fund for the past three years. Mr Victor Slater, director of estates, said they had been forced "more and more into breakdown maintenance policies rather than prevention."

He said a roof which had been patched for the past six years at a cost of £5,000 annually was now going to be completely redone after the patching "failed catastrophically". The cost will be £60,000. In addition UMIST is facing a £70,000 bill for repairs to a concrete building.

"Although building problems like roofs can be done, heating, ventilation systems, in fact all mechanical equipment, become obsolete. So plant replacement is I believe the issue, in financial terms it is even more significant than building repairs," said Mr Slater.

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'Vital' European laboratory subscription to continue

The Medical Research Council has decided in favour of continuing its £2m subscription to the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) in Heidelberg, after a lengthy review of the laboratory's scientific and financial standing.

The review, conducted to meet a condition from the Advisory Board for the Research Councils in

1982, came at a time when subscriptions to overseas organizations were under close scrutiny because of currency exchange pressures. The MRC paid out an extra £140,000 in 1982/83 to maintain payments to the EMBL and the International Cancer Agency.

The council's decision is vital for the 250-strong laboratory staff both because the UK pays 15 per cent of the

Privy Council 'being used' to break tenure

by David Jobbins

Ministers are maintaining their determination to break university teachers' tenure and have advised the Privy Council to take every opportunity to include dismissal on grounds of redundancy in charters submitted for revision.

In a Commons written answer on the eve of the Christmas recess Mr Peter Brooke, under secretary for higher education, confirmed that Sir Keith Joseph had advised the Privy Council that in his view provision for dismissal on grounds of redundancy should be made whenever institutions petitioned for a new or supplementary charter.

At least three institutions have charter changes locked in the system because they are unwilling to make the changes which the Privy Council is demanding.

They are Sussex University, University College Aberystwyth, and the London University Institute of Education.

But an MP is now to challenge the Privy Council to say whether it has reached its view on tenure independently or whether it is simply following Sir Keith's advice. Dr John Marek, Labour MP for Wrexham, who tabled this question said: "The question is whether the Privy Council's arm is being twisted. I think it is."

"The Privy Council is an independent body and while there is nothing to stop Sir Keith (Joseph) giving his views, it should tell us whether it is taking his views into account and if so why. It is clear in practice the Privy Council has accepted Sir Keith's advice and it now owes universities a duty to say why it has done so."

He is to question the relevant ministers on the constitutional issues and to write to Sir Neville Lee, secretary to the Privy Council. Until the June election Dr Marek was a lecturer in applied mathematics at University College Aberystwyth, one of four institutions under pressure to accept redundancy as a reason for dismissal.

Mr John Akker, deputy general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, attacked the timing of Mr Brooke's statement as provocative.

"Universities are only just recovering from the aftermath of the 1981 cuts and the statement demonstrates quite clearly how the Government wishes to use the Privy Council for political purposes which have nothing to do with the proper running of the universities. Most universities would be left to themselves wish to retain tenure and this has been shown by recent votes in many senates," he said.

OU faces grant crisis

Three years of tough and increasing belt-tightening faces the Open University after notification of its grant for next year and a worsening forecast for the grants for the two following years.

A £3.5m shortfall in the 1984 grant was confirmed in a letter to the university last week. Contingency plans had already been drawn up by the senate in anticipation of such a cut which included freezing staff posts permanently and the start of new courses.

But the more serious news was the indicated grant levels for 1985 and 86. A long term review of academic priorities will not report to the senate in June, much earlier than originally intended.

Next year's grant, still to be approved by the Treasury, has been fixed at £58.6m which includes a loan of £800,000 for the continuing education programme and £600,000 for a fund to help unemployed students. This assumes a fee level of £133 which means tuition fees have nearly doubled since 1980.

The Department of Education and Science has asked it to consider certain options to cope with the grant reduction. These are an increase in fee above the inflation rate, a cutback in courses or broadcasting, further reductions in student support services and efficiency savings.

The indicated grant levels for 1985 and 1986 are £59.1m and £58.7m, respectively. The grants which only allows for 4 and 3 per cent inflation respectively.

Dr John Horlock, vice chancellor, said there would need to be "selected decommitment" by the university and investigation of possible alternative funding. Early retirement and redeployment are also inevitable.

Socialists plan conference

by Paul Flather

After a 10-year fight to get itself established and accepted, the Centre for Socialist Theories and Movements at Glasgow University is planning a major international conference on the future of socialism.

Lecturers attached to the centre - thought to be the only higher education unit which explicitly includes the word socialist in its title - believe they have a specially important role promoting the study of Marxist and Socialist theories in an increasingly hostile climate.

The idea for the centre was first raised in 1973, but it was 1979 before an MP in Parliament was allowed by the university senate and it has only recently assumed its full title. A one-year diploma and a two-year MPHil are offered covering the political economy and philosophy of Marxism, and comparative Communist political systems. About 10 students have taken the courses.

The centre now plans to broaden out by sponsoring a conference to examine whether socialism has a future.

Mr Scott Meikle, a philosophy lecturer attached to the centre, said the conference was a very important landmark. "We have been battered about since 1973 and faced all sorts of accusations. We do feel it is a question of academic freedom that we do this work now more than ever."

Opposition to the centre was repeatedly raised at university senate meetings, particularly from lecturers at the university's long standing Institute for Soviet and East European Studies.

Mr Hillet Tietin, lecturer in Marxist political economy, said the centre was now about the only higher education section attracting student awards specifically for Marxist studies. "We feel it must be important for open and critical and scholarly study of this kind to continue in universities."

The centre has attracted many well known academics to help sponsor its conference set for Easter 1985 including Noam Chomsky, the US linguistic scholar, Bertell Ollman a US Marxist scholar, Christopher Hill, the Marxist historian, G.M. de la Motte-Croix, formerly of Oxford, and Ivan Mezzanotte from Sussex University.

DON'S DIARY

MONDAY

Lying snow no longer lures me eagerly out of bed. In fact, nothing does. It's not that I don't enjoy my job, but getting up in the morning gloom at the time of the northern winter solstice fails to appeal. This week is the last of the Christmas term and since I shall be away the next it is my last opportunity to clear my desk.

My department pigeon-hole contains the usual accumulation but includes the first internal Christmas card. For some reason we don't actually hand them to one another. More demanding are the proofs of a lengthy and complicated paper to be returned checked within three days. This is an unwelcome additional burden as I still have 300 pages of a 400-page PhD thesis to comb through before next Monday.

I have a lecture at 10.30 and my watch has just stopped, fully wound. It is vital to get it going again. Nick drops in with a thesis problem.

That afternoon I and my co-author John put the finishing touches to our "Earliest Mammal" paper intended for *Nature*, and down it goes for the final typescript. We go to see Barry about drafting a diagram. The repairer reluctantly agrees to have my watch ready by midday tomorrow.

The rest of the afternoon is spent on the thesis. The work is heavy going but up to standard.

TUESDAY

A balmy wind from the west has melted the snow. I give the car a rinse and get Barry again on the journey in. Four more Christmas cards in my pigeon-hole.

I try out the new high voltage generator for the cathodoluminescence equipment, but overall stability is still poor. I resent the situation where we are producing and publishing important new information on the evolution of porosity in limestones and yet we must spend time pursuing worn out equipment. Barry calls about the diagram.

This afternoon is the Royal Society of Edinburgh Christmas lecture to schools which is being held in Aberdeen for the first time. My role is to meet the lecturer, guide him through the day's timetable including a dinner and provide him with a bed that night. I am asked to see that he remains sober since this is the provincial run, and he is required to deliver the same lecture tomorrow in the capital city.

George Farrow's train comes in seven minutes late at 12.25, and he doesn't want lunch. The lecture is well attended and well received. He talks about how reconstructing ancient patterns of sedimentation in the rocks can help in the search for oil. Tea is an anticlimax.

We arrive for dinner on the dot of 7.00pm. The guest list is daunting and comprises the president and the general secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the principal of Aberdeen University, the director of education of Grampian Regional Council, two fellows, two senior administrators, the principal guest, George, and me.

Sir John Atwell and Prof. R. M. S. Smylie are an impressive Royal Society double act and I resolve that if I am ever to take a rightful place above the salt I must cultivate my own table-side manner. A few worrying things are said about the number of teaching weeks and the use of laboratory space.

WEDNESDAY

I get in at 3.30am having dropped George at the station and go on the offensive with my own Christmas cards. I threaten to tear up those of two habitually early colleagues who express amazement at my unusual arrival. Various departmental circulars and internal mailings have accumulated in my box since I last looked, but the external mail is not

yet in. The Aberdeen AUT document advising our response to the UGC's 28 questions is both worrying and annoying. Worrying because it may well be right in its interpretations and projections, annoying because it is characteristically overstated. I put it aside in confusion.

Back to combining the PhD thesis, but Nick drops by with the bulk of his own PhD in draft. Tactfully he suggests there is no hurry to read it. Not many other interruptions before lunch.

The afternoon is mainly taken up with worrying about funding for my triassic reptiles project. Val has been working voluntarily as a curating assistant for the last six months, all sources of finance having dried up. I am seeking a new NERC grant for next year and have nominated her as a technician, but things at NERC look grim. A serious shortage of cash is evidently delaying starts of approved projects and the prospects for the new round in March seem bleak. This is another piece of research that has been turning up trumps, largely through Nick's hard work, and it might have to stop put together an application for Val to a local trust fund that we discovered through writing to all the solicitors and accountants in town, but how could one repay her dedication?

I give the PETEX party a miss and work on late with the thesis.

THURSDAY

The Christmas card battle boils up and I receive six incoming. Among an otherwise uninteresting assortment of post I get another reprint request, and an unexpected notification of payment by the BBC in respect of an interview that went out on the World Service about a week ago. 125 million isn't a bad audience rating, and they pay me too!

My third year sedimentary petrology practical is poorly attended this morning and I am disappointed. All other third year classes have finished but they are silly to go home. I am irritated by their poor microscopes some of which reveal little of the vital textural information. It could cost £40,000 to replace them and there seems little chance of that in the present climate. I use the big Ortholux microscope to demonstrate a point, aware that the student may never identify the phenomenon himself. Later that morning the ultrasonic cleaner in my lab bursts out with an impressive display of acid smoke. I wonder when I'll follow.

In the afternoon I phone to confirm Monday's PhD viva, write a personal reference for Val, try to trace a lost cathodoluminescence slide, and continue to comb the thesis. I drop in at the honours' Christmas party. That evening I have a Schools Council meeting where the main item is corporal punishment.

FRIDAY

Eager to determine the latest Christmas card battle lines I go straight to the pigeon-holes. I am greeted by three large A4 packages, two other items of external post and just one Christmas card.

One letter, from a quarry in Derbyshire to which I had hoped to take a conference party next week, saying I can't. Of the packages, I recognized one and to my immense relief it is a provisional acceptance of another joint paper with John, this time submitted to *Nature*.

Eric comes in from the polluting room and we discuss the thickness of cathodoluminescence slides. I forget to tell him who is investigating the second year class and rush down at 10.55, nearly half an hour late. I am apologetic and he is decent about it. I do little work between then and the end of the exam, thinking about my week, and I begin to sketch out a Don's Diary.

The afternoon is my last chance to gather my requirements for the week ahead. I phone the quarry and arrange the visit. I appear in my PhD yearbook and requested a third year essay has appeared in my Pigeon-hole. So there is still some life on level three. More Christmas cards. After tea I read the thesis until about 7.00pm but only get to page 258.

I have finished the week with more work to do than when I started and the weekend will be spent on the thesis. The restoration of the out-house will have to wait.

Gordon Walkden
The author is lecturer in geology at the University of Aberdeen.

Letters to the editor
Time for university inquiry

Sir, - When the Robbins committee reported in the early 1960s, it proposed vastly increased expenditure on universities, including an expansion of student numbers and the creation of seven new universities. This was rapidly followed by the conversion of some colleges of advanced technology to university status. All this increase in expenditure was passed with virtually no debate and universities indeed were on the crest of a wave of public esteem. Parents who had children born at that time must have felt that their education was secure right through to degree status.

In the recent past, significant cuts have been proposed in university expenditure, again almost without any real debate, and certainly with no political party promising to restore

those cuts if they were elected to office. The children born in the euphoria of post Robbins era find themselves going up to university in a totally different climate. It would appear that universities are now in a trough of public esteem, and it is difficult to see how they will climb out.

Almost the same decline in public affection over the same period of time has been suffered by the police, particularly in the London area. The recent Police Studies Institute report has focused attention on a number of critical issues in this decline and has also constructively suggested positive developments to restore public confidence and goodwill.

It would seem sensible to suggest that a similar inquiry should be held on universities. What are they for? How

effectively are they discharging their responsibilities? Working towards greater efficiency? Is efficiency a relevant concept? What are the reasons for the decline in public support for university expenditure? And why is that both politically, economically and socially, universities have suffered without great public concern being evidenced?

Current annual expenditure on universities of about £1,200m is about twice that on the Metropolitan Police. It would seem prudent and sensible for the university to support such a study which could surely do nothing but good. Yours faithfully

PATRICK RIVETT
Professor of Operational Research, University of Sussex.

Irish point

Sir, - Dr. Lawlor (*THES*, letters December 23) has not fully understood my point. My main complaint about her book *Britain and Ireland 1914-23* was that she had "not addressed any of the significant new questions" to her material: in other words, that she had confused the recitation of (in many cases already widely used) source material with originality of approach and thought. The mere publication of extensive quotations from documents is not originality, even if those documents were less widely used than the material which forms much of her book i.e. the material on British Government policy in Ireland, 1914-1922.

I was also surprised to find that she did not appear to have taken account of the excellent research published in this field since about 1974 - starting with Dr. Townsend's book on the British Campaign in Ireland. What (I must confess) I should have said was 'a glance at these scarcely more illuminating and specialist works would have...'

Dr. Lawlor claims that she used these works only to refute them. But there is no sign of refutation in her book (unless silence in this case means dissent). She now describes them as "interesting" and "useful" but I am inclined to stick to my opinion that they are more than that. However, even if they were only that, she should have argued with them in her book.

The *Stubbs-Jalland* article has (in my view) revealed our opinion about the impact of the Irish crisis on the British political parties in August-September 1914. If she disagrees - and, of course, she is as she says fully entitled to disagree - then she must cite the evidence from her point of view. Patricia Jalland's book on the Liberals and Ireland does not rely on the addition and subtraction of numbers for an statement that Asquith felt he was not utterly bound to the Home Rule Party in 1910. She declares that Liberal ministers themselves felt reasonably confident on this matter (p. 28).

Dr. Townsend's establishment of the date when the Black and Tans were

first recruited is not an interesting opinion but a fact, substantiated by a reference - which I myself missed when I worked on this subject, and which Dr. Lawlor (due, in my view, to an equally unfortunate mistake) missed also. Finally, her claim that a recognition that the context of British party politics in 1918 influenced Irish policy is hardly startlingly new: Professor Maurice Cowling made it in 1972, and Dr. K. O. Morgan substantially increased our understanding of the British political scene in his recent study of the Coalition Liberals.

This brings one to a final comment. It seemed to me that Dr. Lawlor had misdirected her undoubted academic ability in that she had claimed (rather stridently) an originality that was not to be found in her book. The reason, I believe, is that previous scholars have made a fine and full contribution to our understanding of this period which Dr. Lawlor does not challenge, but seems to ignore. And her preface does claim that her book is based entirely on unpublished material (which means the exclusion of all other material, presumably); this would naturally raise the supposition that she thought the exclusive use of these materials exclusive of what? All other secondary sources? The rest must be presumed so, necessarily made for an original point of view. Dr. Lawlor has much to say that is new on the Irish side as I acknowledged in my review. But not on the British side, for the reasons I give above, and to which I adhere.

I might have added (which I now do) that Dr. Lawlor's book frequently reads like a collection of quotations rather than an argument; that she confuses the mere citation of evidence with the nature of historical argument; and that she comes to absolutely no overall conclusion, but simply states her narrative and leaves the reader feeling rather left in the air. I have no doubt that Dr. Lawlor will make an original contribution to the study of Anglo-Irish relations; but this book does not live up to her and her publisher's claims.

Yours sincerely,
Dr. D. G. BOYCE
University College of Swansea.

County support

Sir, - I would be grateful if you would allow me to correct the inaccurate and misleading report under the heading "ACACE, late in balance" (*THES*, December 9).

The Association of County Councils education committee frequently supported and applauded the excellent work done by the now defunct ACACE, but it was not called on at its December meeting to consider revising the body not to reverse any earlier decisions.

So far as the future of a national development body for adult and continuing education is concerned, the association's position is clear and remains unchanged. It supported the ACACE recommendation for a national body. It is disappointed that the Government is not unlikely, at least at present, to foster that development. It is, however, prepared to

discuss constructively with the Government and the National Institute for Adult and Continuing Education how a more limited interim development proposal, based on NIACE, might be launched.

I suspect your report was in fact based on the ACC's discussion of the future of another modest success story in the adult field. We have welcomed the work done by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit (and its predecessor the ACC) over the years and the ACC education committee at the December meeting called for ALBSU to be given first assurance of continued life - perhaps 10 years with a review after five. A great deal remains to be done and we believe ALBSU's work would gain from certainty about its life expectancy.

GORDON CUNNINGHAM
Education officer,
Association of County Councils.

Ealing pioneers

Sir, - Your news in brief item "First Course" (*THES*, November 11), mistakenly states that the first United Kingdom Higher Education was extended to include part-time students and has been operating since that time.

Operating since that time, CARRIE TARR
Ealing College of Higher Education.

Poly promotion

Sir, - I welcomed the comments from Peter Gold (*THES*, December 9) concerning promotion in polytechnics. I share his belief that teaching excellence should be rewarded. But quite contrary to his beliefs, Oxford Polytechnic does take its teaching seriously. In fact senior lecturers seeking promotion are required to submit a "teaching profile" containing just the sort of information he suggests is important, and quite a lot besides. Only two months ago the Standing Committee on Educational Development Service in Polytechnics ran a conference, at Oxford Polytechnic, entitled "Rewarding Excellent Teachers", and published a paper describing promotion mechanisms in operation which exemplify this concern for teaching. I would not want to claim that this issue has been solved, but it is being tackled with rather more vigour than he suggests.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM GIBBS
Educational Methods Unit,
Oxford Polytechnic.

NUS debate
Sir, - with regard to your reporting of the peace and disarmament debate at our recent annual conference (*THES*, December 16) there are certain misleading points that require clarification.

The report begins by describing our new policy as a "radical departure" from a previous "neutral approach". In fact the policy adopted, upholding Britain's withdrawal from Nato, is a reaffirmation of existing policy. As to this being somehow a one-sided policy as you infer, I would respectfully point out that Britain is not a member of the Warsaw Pact, otherwise we would be urging withdrawal from that too.

In addition to criticising western leaders for escalating the arms race, the conference also strongly opposed the installation of any new weapons system in Eastern Europe, and called for serious attempts by both superpowers to reduce the world's nuclear arsenal. Therefore I fail to see any justification for stating that conference had "made a radical departure from its neutral approach to peace and disarmament".

Yours faithfully,
Neil Stewart
President,
National Union of Students

In the picture
Sir, - Surely there must be some limit to the degree of irrelevance that your illustrations bear to the text they accompany. Your article (*THES*, December 23) by Caroline Donaghy "Black Students Clash with Police" describes recent events at the University of the North and the University of Fort Hare. However, it is illustrated with a picture entitled "Black Students Burn the South African Flag" taken at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, some three years ago.

Yours sincerely,
R. H. WORTLEY,
University of Natal.

due to start next year at Thames Polytechnic. In 1977, the B.A. Hons in Humanities at Ealing College of Higher Education was extended to include part-time students and has been operating since that time.

Operating since that time, CARRIE TARR
Ealing College of Higher Education.

Union's political role questioned

by David Jobbins

A contest over who should be the 1983/84 president of the college lecturers' union shows signs of being dominated by the constitutional issues which last year led to a victory for the right.

This year's "moderate" candidate for vice president of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is Mr Albert Clyde. He has specifically raised the issue of the union's involvement in areas outside its educational and trade union role.

Mr Clyde, seconded to Ulster Northern Ireland region, said: "I believe the association should be politically independent. The membership should be fully involved in decisions and I opposed affiliation to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and worked to get it reversed."

"Although not opposed to CND I feel it is not a matter for Natfhe with its varied membership and educational and trade union aims. It is a matter for individuals to decide for themselves."

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Mr Head, who becomes a president

after the union's May conference, expressed similar views in his campaign last year. Then there was only one left of centre candidate, but this year there are two.

Mr Brian Jones, a lecturer at Brighton Technical College and secretary of the South-east region, has the support of the "broad left" organization of union activists. He has adopted a platform emphasizing the use of established union structures to ensure that policies are firmly based on the views of its members.

Mr Jones has been a member of the executive for four years and is current chair of the women's rights panel. The third candidate is Ms Nan Whitbread, an established member of the executive who has chaired the union's teacher education standing committee.

Ms Whitbread, who teaches at Leicester Polytechnic, has also been active on international issues and was a prime mover in the peace education campaign which was launched at Bournemouth in 1981 but largely upstaged by CND affiliation a year later.

Voting is by single transferable vote and polling ends on February 25. Even last year, when interest in the election was high, polling was low. That two left candidates are standing is not necessarily a disadvantage except in the unlikely event of Mr Clyde securing an absolute majority in the first round.

Student editor warned

by Olga Wojtas
Scottish Correspondent

The editor of Strathclyde University's student newspaper claims that the university authorities have been using "ware letters" following an article she wrote on the principal's accommodation.

Ms Fiona Jorgenson editor of the *Strathclyde Telegraph*, revealed that the university court had agreed to pay half the cost of a house for Dr Graham Hills, the principal, who has been living in a penthouse on top of a teaching block since his appointment three years ago.

Ms Jorgenson wrote that this was the third house offered to the principal in three years and that University Grants Committee guidelines were being breached since no limit had been placed on its cost. She also questioned figures given for conversion work to the penthouse flat.

The university was to pay half the cost of a town house to be used for entertaining and would use funds from the sale of the former principal's residence.

Mr Morrell agreed a figure had not been set for the new house, but added: "That doesn't mean there's no limit to what the university intends to spend. But whatever is done will not cost as much as we have to hand from the previous sale."

Mr Morrell said that Dr Hills had never been offered the house belonging to the former principal. It had never been seen intended that the penthouse flat should be Dr Hills's permanent residence.

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Energy institute set up

by Paul Flather

A new research institute to study the problems of the world petroleum market and energy pricing has been created in Oxford with more than £1m in funds drawn from Arab oil producers as well as European oil importers.

The Oxford Institute for Energy Studies will be the first to concentrate entirely on the economic and political aspects of the complex international relations between oil producers and oil sellers.

More than £1.3m has already been pledged to the institute, including £400,000 from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, £100,000 each from the Swedish Energy Research Commission, the European Community, the Mexican Government, the French Petroleum Institute, the Japanese Institute of Energy Economics, and two Arab investment groups. The British contribution has come in the form of an Economic and Social Research Council research grant.

The three main research programmes just beginning will be the study of the world petroleum market from the aspect of economic efficiency; the special problems of Third World oil importers such as India and Tanzania; and the issue of consistent energy pricing.

All have representatives on the governing board, along with four Oxford University members. The balance between Arab and European, and university and non-university members, has been designed to ensure that all work done is totally independent of interest group pressures.

The director is Mr Robert Mabro, fellow of St Antony's College, and senior research officer in the economics of the Middle East, who has been drawn more and more into energy research since the OPEC oil price rises of the 1970s.

"Nobody has fully studied how buyers and sellers interact, how the big companies interact with oil-producing nations, how prices are put under pressure and how they change," he said. "We want to put all these aspects together and look at the full international repercussions."

The institute plans a regular journal, and a series of policy papers. It will draw on work done under Professor Richard Eden at Cambridge, the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Stirling and University College, London.

The reply from the home team was bluntly pointed out that early May was about time for a general inspection, that none of the eight inspectors had qualifications in sociology, that only two months before they had passed through the full CNAU validation process (involving visits of subject specialists, university and polytechnic) and that the real issue was accusations made to the Secretary of State and the Council for National Academic Awards by "a former colleague".

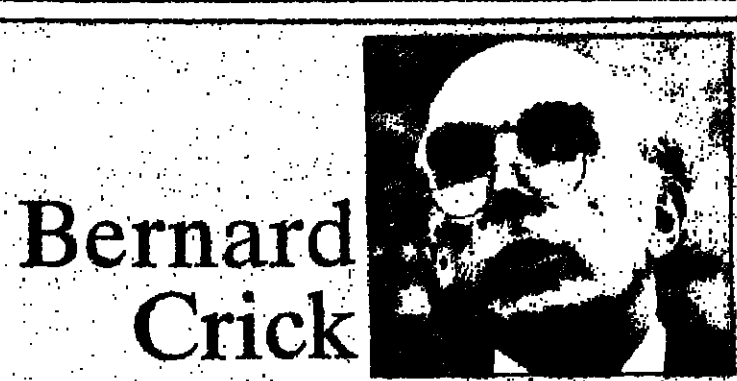
These issues are fascinating. And, I suspect, the inspectors were right (though they've annoyed both their master and their clients) to see reduction of theory to rote-learning as the issue rather than Marxist or any other kind of bias. Rote-learning is bias.

But what in the name of all we hold most dear in defending liberty and in installing on constitutional procedures rather than either anarchy or arbitrary government were the inspectors doing there at all? Let the department be the worst in the land (they are not), but the consequences both for liberty and learning of such random intervention by the central State are far worse than any level of local abuse.

What an extraordinary position for a thoughtful and honourable libertarian to have got himself into! Must the use of liberty always result in a responsible and uniform package? The advocate of the minimal State acts in a way more like old Prussia than (to think of Orwell again) the traditions of that England we all love.

Strengthen, by all means, the external examiners' hands in the final proof of standards, the examination process; but to tell people how and what to teach, whether through CNAU, University Grants Committee or Department of Education and Science is not the thin end of the wedge, but is the thick end already so implanted that we neither notice it nor care. In that sense we have been living in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* for some long time.

However, the research council's reservations, mainly the product of fears about a more powerful ABRC offering stronger direction of basic research, will be set against the advantages of departmental chief scientists presenting their all research programmes for the board's consideration, as Sir Ronald also recommends.



Bernard Crick

One poly gets a foretaste of the spirit of 1984

Big Brother's eye reached everywhere. Now it is often objected that there is an inherent implausibility in such a high member of the Thought Police as O'Brien spending so much time and effort ensnaring and breaking one single powerless dissident like Winston Smith. Perhaps Orwell saw this as symbolic of the concern of the state to be obeyed in all things, with quite a touch about it of divine claims to number and care for even the feathers on a sparrow's back.

However else could it have been justified last May for Sir Keith Joseph personally to order a team of Inspectors to case, turn over or rumble (I'm simply trying to avoid an awkward repetition of the word "inspect" which, once he got their people through at a respectable lower second level, but indeed by "spoon-feeding" and, indeed, with few signs of "independent study" or "wide reading".

I have myself written such words in chief examiners' reports, praising dedication and competence but urging less contact hours in order to force the students more into the library and to rely less on comprehensive lecture notes. But if that were done, then the 20 mandatory hours of the lecturer would then be made up, as in the world of Tom Sharpe's Henry Wilt, by teaching "liberal studies" to craft apprentices.

From Birkbeck's experience I sympathize strongly with the Polytechnic of North London's dedication to mature students. I think my own college is absurdly hamstrung by and nervous of the University of London's matriculation requirements. I would rather that we have "open entry" and extra time, though "open entry" does not mean a reckless "come all ye", it means selection procedures more discriminating and relevant than whatever GCE A levels test.

The published report did admit that "the inspection took place at short notice and came close to the period of examinations for some of the students. Teaching programmes were virtually finished in some of the courses..."

The reply from the home team was bluntly pointed out that early May was about time for a general inspection, that none of the eight inspectors had qualifications in sociology, that only two months before they had passed through the full CNAU validation process (involving visits of subject specialists, university and polytechnic) and that the real issue was accusations made to the Secretary of State and the Council for National Academic Awards by "a former colleague".

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Catch 22 for students in 1984

Nineteen eighty-four is likely to be the year when thousands of students see their income reduced by hundreds of pounds. Behind the claims that the Government have given students a 4 per cent increase, with a few adjustments which will only affect rich students, lies a series of measures which threaten the largest single drop in student income ever.

This is how it works. First the Government announce a 4 per cent increase for students. That may sound in line with pay claims and awards, only the student grant is not a wage and four per cent is less than 30p per day. It is easy then to make all the points about the student retail price index being much higher than that of any other group. We do not benefit from tax reductions or a drop in the mortgage rate. Our colleges and universities are making massive cuts many of which lead to increased costs for us. But you will have heard most of this before. This is the slow strangulation which has been going on ever since this Government was elected in 1979.

The measures in the pipeline for next year are likely to cost students far more. Not just a case of falling behind inflation but of having our actual cash massively cut. Parental contribution has been subtly changed. It took the right-wing Fleet Street press a few days to waken up before they realized that the new scales could cost students in middle income families as much as £200 less in their grant. These "on the business grant" will see it halved from £410 to £205. A loss of £205 affecting not "rich" students but students with "rich" parents. Government still refuse to recognize the distinction that it does not follow that the student will be looked after by their "rich" parents.

Travel awards are to be "reformed". The main option seems to be a flat rate system with a sum included in the student grant. Such a mechanism is crude and unjust. For students living in high cost areas or living far from their college - especially in Scotland and London - they would again stand to lose as much as £200, in many cases. Figures for Scotland surprised even NUS by the amount students were claiming and how important a component of their income travel grants had become.

It is not widely recognized that the current pay over housing benefit cuts also affect students. Living in many of the most overpriced accommodations in the centres of Britain's largest cities students have for some time been able to claim rent and rate rebates. When the new housing benefit system was introduced important amendments meant that for the first time students living in college halls of residence could also claim housing benefit, which they have in their thousands. Most are able to get a pound or two back per week but some have been able to reclaim as much as five or six pounds a week adding £100 to their annual income. In the changes in housing benefit they stand to lose it all.

A majority of students in Britain will be affected by one or more of these measures losing anything between one and two hundred pounds. Those hit by more than one of these will find themselves in serious financial trouble, possibly unable to afford the accommodation they had the previous year. Students will be forced to seek the nearest college accommodation because of travel cuts only to find that the high cost of that accommodation can no longer be offset against housing benefit. Whenever they turn they will lose out. Nineteen eighty-four is the year everyone will be recommended to read George Orwell's "1984". I suggest that many students will get a better understanding of Government tactics if they read "Catch 22".

Neil Stewart

The author is president of the National Union of Students.

NERC under closures shadow

by Jon Turney
Science Correspondent

The Natural Environment Council will need to consider further laboratory closures after confirmation in the science budget of a reduction in its share of the vote.

One or more of the three main sites of the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences will be first to go, as revealed earlier this month. But staff in other NERC institutes believe further closures will be sought soon afterwards.

A letter from Sir Hermann Bondi, chairman of NERC, to the director of the IOS, Dr Tony Laughton, paints a gloomy picture of reduction in income from the science budget and from departmental research commissions. Sir Hermann says sympathy for NERC is not very great among members of the Advisory Board for Research Councils, who believe the NERC "is a somewhat rigid organization not adjusted to the rigour of the times we live in".

Nor does he expect an increase in government commissioned research

funds. And he argues that making NERC competitive in the market for contract research for other customers means reducing overheads for buildings and support services along with reductions in scientific staff dictated by the overall drop in funding. "Our desired aim of a smaller but scientifically effective cost-effective NERC cannot be attained without us concentrating on a smaller number of sites," he wrote.

The search for dispensable sites began with the IOS and the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, the two largest NERC institutes after the Institute of Geological Sciences which is already being centralized. The options for IOS are now being reviewed for a decision next March, while a proposal from the council that the ITE should lose its Fuzebrook Research Station in Dorset is being resisted. Other NERC establishments likely to come under close scrutiny in the near future include the Scottish Marine Biological Association at Oban, the Institute of Marine Biochemistry at Aberdeen and

the Institute of Virology at Oxford.

Although staff numbers will be reduced, Sir Hermann's letter says there should be no need for compulsory redundancies in the foreseeable future. Ironically, in view of the large-scale redundancies in research within the Agriculture and Food Research Council, he describes this as "a desperate step, one that would produce most desirable results, such as discharging the young high quality staff we have taken such trouble to recruit. It would reduce our capability for management, would result in a loss of morale; our efficiency would drop; we would enter a downward spiral".

However, Sir Hermann warns that very few of the 200 posts which will fall vacant in the NERC each year will be filled in the future. Meanwhile, staff are preparing to contest the arguments advanced by the director of IOS for closure of its laboratory at Taunton in Somerset, and have enlisted the support of the local MP, Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

news in brief

Linking up for diploma

The University of Manchester and Manchester Polytechnic are linking up for the first time to establish a joint diploma in special education needs, a new advanced qualification for teachers working with the 18 per cent of the national school population who are children with special needs.

The new course, which is being set up as a direct response to the 1978 Warnock Committee Report on Special Educational Needs, will be limited initially to 30 places. The first students are to start in the new year. John directors of the course are Michael Johnson, senior lecturer in special education at the polytechnic and Peter Mittler, Professor of special education at the university.

Facts and figures

The first edition of a new annual digest of education statistics has been produced by the Department of Education and Science. It contains 30 tables, including figures on home and overseas students, teacher training, 16-19 year-olds, and demographic trends, and costs £2 from the DES, Mowden Hall, Staindrop Road, Darlington DL3 9DG.

Youth campaign

The Youth Forum of the European Communities, a federation of youth groups in the EEC including the British Youth Council, is launching a campaign condemning European companies with interests in South Africa. It has published a poster highlighting the involvement of companies like Shell, Fiat, and Barclays in South Africa and advising young people to support anti-apartheid moves.

Choice selection

The independent university of Buckingham has set up a committee to choose a new vice-chancellor to succeed Professor Alan Peacock who retires at the end of 1984 after seven years. Members include Lord McFadden of Kelvinside, former chairman of Shell, Mr Ronald Hirst, chairman of Becton Products, and Mrs Barbara Sheffield, chairman of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, all council members.

Going Down Under

Professor Robert Parfitt, head of the school of pharmacy and pharmacology at Bath University, has been appointed principal of Canberra College of Advanced Education, Australia. Professor Parfitt, who started his academic career in Australia in 1961, has led several major research projects at Bath, including the chemistry and mode of action of drugs related to morphine and applications of biotechnology to problems in drug chemistry.

Oxford cash

A statement of funds just released by Oxford University for the year up to the end of July 1983 shows that the "net worth" of the university, excluding what is held by the colleges and other charitable bodies, rose by £8.5m from £42.1m to £50.6m. Much of this was caused by the realization of previously indicated capital profits.

Controversy over 'super-professors'

from A. S. Abraham

BOMBAY

India's University Grants Commission (UGC) has raised a fierce academic controversy over its proposal to appoint a special category of professors called "professors of eminence". It has already written to some 100 vice chancellors around the country asking them to revise the university's statutes suitably for the purpose.

A professor of eminence will be chosen for their "meritorious contribution to knowledge or to its promotion". The UGC wants vice chancellors to ensure that the selectors "will demand the most exacting standards".

A professor of eminence will be paid over £500 a month, well above the highest level an academic now gets. They will be chosen from a list of nominees submitted by vice chancellors in consultation with experts in the relevant field as well as senior university officials. In rare cases, the UGC

may invite nominees from outstanding academics and scholars.

The proposal has been attacked by a number of senior professors of Delhi University. Academics in the capital's other university, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), are no less strongly opposed to it. They say that the scheme will be misused to distribute official patronage in universities, set off rivalries among aspirants and generally corrupt campus life.

They also fear that pressures will inevitably grow sooner or later to have a number of professors of eminence drawn from disadvantaged groups like Untouchables and Tribals, irrespective of academic merit.

They feel that where an individual professor has done work of an outstanding nature, they can be rewarded through the conferment of prizes, fellowships and awards, a number of which already exist.

They would also like the UGC to concern itself more with raising the general level of remuneration of academics.

Foreign students may face more restrictions in US

from E. Patrick McQuaid

CAMBRIDGE, Mass

While the massive immigration reform bill was never put to a vote before Congress this year, it appears likely that foreign students will face more restrictive measures at American colleges and universities in 1984.

A survey of public institutions carried out by the New York-based Institute of International Education indicates that foreign applicants can expect less financial help, poorer service and admissions criteria more strict than their predecessors have faced. No uniform trends were cited among the 904 institutions responding to the questionnaire, though.

Some 40 per cent of the schools answered that they have raised the minimum score on the standardized test of English as a foreign language, required of all foreign applicants. Evidence of a student's financial ability is now required by 13 per cent of the institutions surveyed and while only a relatively small number have actually cut back on foreign enrolment, 26 per cent of the nation's public universities hosting more than 500 foreign students have taken such measures.

Overall, 30 per cent of the schools answered that they have initiated more restrictive admissions policies and 16 per cent said they will be offering less financial assistance to foreign students. Tuition policies described as "less favourable" for aliens have been scheduled at 23 per cent of the institutions.

Foreign students, as well as Americans, are applying now and early in 1984 for enrolment during the autumn term. In a separate study, the Institute of International Education has suggested that foreign students enrolment in the States "has reached at least a temporary plateau". During the 1970s, foreign student enrolments

grew annually by at least 10 per cent, twice exceeding 16 per cent. But for the academic year 1982-1983, the increase over the previous year was charted at only 3.3 per cent.

The president of the Institute, Mr Richard Krasno attributed the new levels to the worldwide economic recession of the early 1980s coupled with more stringent admissions requirements by American colleges and universities. The total foreign student enrolment for the US during that year hit 336,985, the bulk of which (218,940 students) were attending public institutions.

As was in the case in several previous years, Iranians topped the countries of origin list. Some 26,760 Iranians were enrolled at American schools during 1982/1983, followed by 20,770 students from Taiwan and 20,710 from Nigeria. The survey shows that the number of students from the Middle East, Central America and Canada has declined while those from Europe, Asia and South America has increased. On the whole, Asia has produced most of the foreign enrolments in the States, in terms of world regions.

Study patterns have not changed much in recent years among foreign enrolments. Engineering still attracts the highest concentrations - 77,990, followed by business and management with 60,960 alien enrolments. Maths and computer sciences was slightly lower on the list with 25,680 students.

Most of the country's foreign students are male, single, attend four-year institutions and are working on an undergraduate bachelor's degree. In all categories, most foreign students are paying their own way, relying on personal or family resources. Only 43,240 students were dependent on grants from their home governments and 7,430 received US government aid. Some 29,810 were receiving assistance from their host college or university, though.

MPs criticize Lankan universities policy

from D. B. Udalgama

COLOMBO

Jaffna University had become exclusive to Tamil students and Batticaloa was going the same way, he claimed. There was no freedom of association in the universities and the administration favoured the pro-government student association.

But a Government backbencher advocated further privatization of education which began with the establishment of the private, fee-paying North Colombo Medical College. He said they could not afford to provide more funds to universities, and technological institutions levying fees should be encouraged.

Another Government MP asked that the intake of Muslim students to the universities should be increased to 8 or 10 per cent.

Mr A. M. B. Attanayake, deputy minister of higher education, replying, said that this government had given the universities autonomy. Only the previous day he had had discussions with university students whereas the former government had not had discussions even with vice chancellors.

overseas news

Australian jobs search gets harder

from Geoff Maslen

MELBOURNE
Recent graduates from Australian universities and colleges of advanced education are finding it increasingly difficult to get jobs in their fields of study, or for many, any job at all.

A survey of graduate job seekers has shown a 35 per cent increase in the number of new university graduates with bachelor degrees who did not have full-time jobs four months after completing their courses. The figure for college graduates looking for full-time work was 22 per cent.

But on average the unemployment rate among university and college graduates was well below that of the workforce in general.

The survey of nearly 27,000 university graduates and 18,000 college of advanced education graduates was conducted by the Graduate Careers Council of Australia. Commenting on the survey results, the chairman of the council, Mr John Norgard, said that 1983 had been the toughest year for

some time for recent graduates seeking employment. "However, in a generally difficult labour market they often found work in new areas, and in fact women graduates from colleges of advanced education reported a higher level of full-time employment than in 1982," Mr Norgard said.

Among the new areas uncovered by job-seeking graduates was manual work. Of the graduates in biological sciences, for example who had found full-time work in the early months of 1983, more than one in 10 were doing manual jobs such as labouring, waitressing, process working and jobs on factory floors. But then university graduates with biological science degrees appear to have the worst prospects of finding work anyway. Some 40 per cent of this group were still looking for full-time employment four months after they had left.

Faced with a tougher job market, more first-degree graduates decided to stay on the study for higher degrees this year. For instance, some 55 per

cent of graduates in chemistry and 61 per cent in physics went on to study for higher degrees or did further training. Unable to find work in areas allied to their professions, graduates from many courses had to look elsewhere for employment. Almost 10 per cent of psychology graduates took up marketing, sales, financial and computing jobs; about 8 per cent of sociology graduates did secretarial and manual work, as did almost 9 per cent of physics graduates.

In the computer science field, however, more than 80 per cent of graduates with full-time jobs had found work in computer-related areas and this profession had one of the lowest unemployment rates for new graduates, a clear indication of the industry's capacity to absorb them.

Similarly, a high proportion of graduates in architecture, building science, town and regional planning and engineering were in jobs closely related to their training.

'Get tough' policy planned

from Donald Fields

STOCKHOLM

If the recommendations of a committee set up by the National Board of Universities and Colleges are approved, Sweden will become less lax in its attitude to students who daily over degree courses or succumb to psychological and drug problems.

Motivated by concern over wastage of resources in higher education and the practice whereby many matriculants fail to take up available university places, the committee has addressed itself to the criteria for expelling students - a largely taboo subject in a country with a notoriously low pain threshold. It recommends that those who interrupt their courses without permission should forfeit the right to re-enroll as a student, and that curricula should clearly stipulate how many times a student can fail an examination before suffering the indignity of expulsion.

A board official said the most controversial of the committee's ideas, which are now being reviewed by interested parties pending a final draft proposal to be submitted to the social democratic government, concerned the possibility of barring students for psychological reasons. "However, the board considers it was being misinterpreted. Its clear is that students should be excluded only when their psychological behaviour and narcotics rebounded negatively on unwitting third persons. In such a case, the faculties of Sweden's professionally-oriented higher education system most affected would include medicine, dentistry and teaching.

Some student unions have expressed misgivings as to whether such a clause could be applied against those regarded by university authorities as malingers or misfits. Given the current debate over the alleged lack of heterodoxy in Sweden, the fear appears legitimate.

The committee's work should be assessed against a backdrop of two irreconcilable-looking priorities: the need to save money, and the demand for qualitative improvements in higher education.

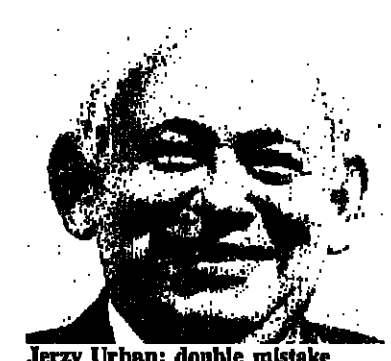
Polish apologies all round

Jerzy Urban, the chief press spokesman of the Polish government, blundered recently over the procedures for Polish scholars who wish to attend conferences abroad.

After denying in November that such scholars have to sign an undertaking that while abroad they would "take a stand in accordance with the *raison d'etat* of the Polish People's Republic", he found himself having to offer an apology.

But not only did Mr Urban appear to be mistaken over the procedures, he apologized to the wrong person. Kevin Ruane, the BBC's correspondent in Warsaw, had nothing to do with the story.

Mr Urban's excuse for his original denial was that he had only checked



Jerzy Urban: double mistake

with the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and had overlooked the fact that other bodies also send scholars abroad.

THE TIDE OF OPINION

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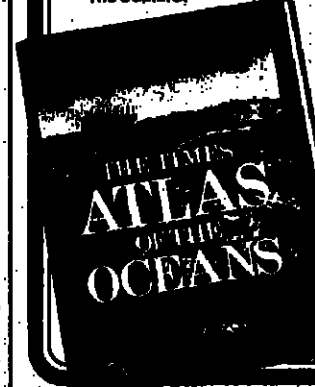
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Library Journal



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Joint funding for videodisc

The University of London Audio-Visual Centre is to produce four educational videodiscs in a £370,000 joint project funded by the Department of Trade and Industry and Thorn EMI.

Two discs will be on topics in human anatomy, another will be related to the intermediate degree examination in laws and the fourth will be on veterinary medicine.

Teaching staff from several schools of the university will work on the academic design and content of each production. The discs are to be designed so that they may be used at different academic levels, and the

master material programmed so that it is not limited to any one format or manufacturer. Production is scheduled to start on February 1 under supervision of a committee representing the university, the DTI and Thorn EMI.

Michael Clarke, director of the Audio-Visual Centre since 1968, will undertake day-to-day management and the senior producer will be Dr David Clark. A pilot videodisc has already been prepared to examine the problems involved. A dozen experimental copies of the one-side-only disc have been released and the composite double-sided version is to go on sale early next year.

Student in fees wrangle after year abroad

A self-financing student is being forced to pay his course fees for a year he did not spend at college. He went to Norway for 1981/82, paid for by the Norwegian government, and has been told by his university that he cannot complete his degree until he pays £900 for his year overseas.

Malcolm Bolton (28), a language, literature and philosophy student at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, started college in 1980/81 after saving up for several years to pay for his course. In the autumn of 1981 he began his year in Norway, paid for by a

bursary from the Norwegian government. When he returned to UEA in the autumn of 1982, he was told he had to pay his fees for his year abroad, even though he had had no official contact with the university while in Norway.

He says that he was not told before he left that he would still be liable for the fees while away, and that such cases are not mentioned in the university's regulations. The terms of study which all students have to sign before taking up a course, says Bolton, But a university official insisted that Mr Bolton was told that he would still

be liable for the fees while abroad, and that the university is obliged to charge him following a directive from the University Grants Committee in 1979. The directive said the UGC would expect colleges to charge self-financing students going abroad, and would deduct the amount from their grant to the college.

UEA information officer Joanna Motion said that there have been several similar cases since Mr Bolton returned from Norway, but that all the students involved have paid the fees without question, although the fees

have since been almost halved to £480. "If a foreign college charges a self-financing student a tuition fee, this would be paid by us, and we would charge the student £480 no matter how much we were being charged," explained Ms Motion. "We did arrange for Mr Bolton to pay by instalments, but we cannot waive the fee completely, because several other people have paid since. He was told he would have to pay before he left by the finance office, although I believe the students union may have told him he wouldn't have to."

Patricia Santinelli talks to Keith Thompson about his new role with the NAB

"Seeing England beat Wales at Twickenham followed by *The Marriage of Figaro* at Covent Garden is my idea of the perfect day," Mr Keith Thompson, the chairman of the National Advisory Body's new teacher education group which meets next month for the second time, said when asked about his hobbies.

In truth Mr Thompson seems to have precious little opportunity to achieve this wish. His chairmanship of the group comes on top of his deputy directorship at North Staffordshire Polytechnic and his chairmanship of the Council for National Academic Awards undergraduate initial training board, all of which are time consuming, if not overwhelming.

"Being in charge of both academic and resources planning has meant a fairly heavy workload, so it can be a problem when you are also involved in national bodies. But I have no regrets because these things have to be done. And at the very least you are not guilty of parochialism in your own institution and you can challenge its thinking," he said.

His appointment as chairman did not come exactly out of the blue, for Mr Thompson was one of the members of a review group set up by NAB to examine the impact of the 1982 teacher training exercise and advise on the most effective contribution the NAB could make to the future of initial training in the local authority sector.

The teacher education group was set up to bring both initial and in-service training provision within the remit of NAB's future planning exercise. The NAB made it clear in 1982 and in a later review that such provision could not be planned separately from other courses because it could lead to an imbalance both nationally and in individual institutions.

Undoubtedly his chairmanship of the new group is partially in recognition of his contribution to a report on the subject but mainly an accolade for his work in teacher education which has not had an entirely happy history.

Mr Thompson was principal of Madeley College which was merged into the North Staffordshire Polytechnic, only to be killed off completely in last year's round of teacher education cuts.

"The closure of Madeley after 10 years was enormously sad. If you live with the spirit of an institution which had character and see it destroyed stage by stage, it is pretty traumatic. As a result I have had to learn the necessary detachment," he says.

Mr Thompson, who describes himself as a passionate moderate, is well aware that institutions are extremely tight-knit. "Basically they are suffering from some sort of shock as a result of a long battle," he says.

But, he claims, he points out, lies within a system which has allowed the planning of teacher education to remain completely divorced from that of the rest of higher education, with the result that it is out of phase.

"This means that further rationalization cannot be ruled out, although it is appalling that anyone should be in the position of asking if there should be more cuts; when the right situation should have been produced already," he says.

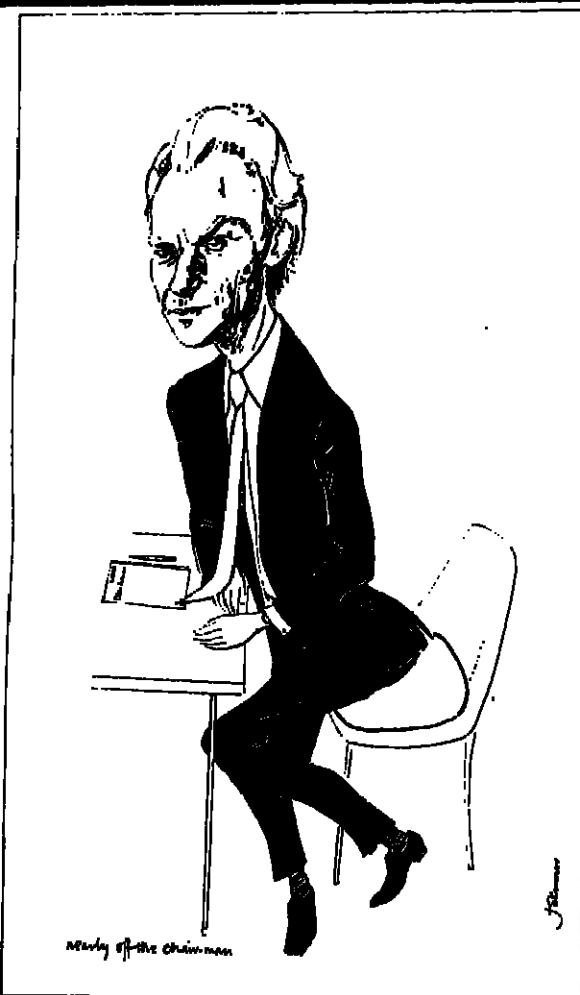
But Mr Thompson is adamant that if further cuts are made then every effort must go into creating within the context of higher education, a stable base for further development, one which takes out uncertainty and the fears that bedevil teacher education and allows the individuals involved to breathe more easily.

"I don't subscribe to the theory that uncertainty and instability keep people on their toes. In my view, in the education process, there has to be room for growth and time to mature. There has to be the capacity to follow up imaginative ideas."

Further rationalization (if it becomes necessary) is some way ahead, since last year the Department of Education and Science set targets up to, and including 1985. And although NAB is investigating further colleges of education and those recently involved in teacher education, the group's role in this will remain advisory.

Its first meeting in November was

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A life spent in learning

very much designed to establish the parameters between the DES and the NAB. Apparently there is every intention that the department is willing to work in consultation with the group - though it does not plan to abandon control over numbers - and therefore future decisions on teacher training should have a far wider debate than before.

The group also considered its relationship with other bodies such as the University Grants Committee and the CNA - some of the group's members are already on both - but particularly the Advisory Committee for the Supply and Education of Teachers.

NAB is not on the main membership of ACSET and Mr Thompson would like it to be directly represented. But he says this will be a question of waiting. "If you demonstrate your credibility then you can more easily argue for representation," he said.

This is obviously important as the group apart from taking a long cool look at initial teacher training, is examining the position of in-service training, while a committee of ACSET is engaged on similar work.

"The question with in-service is whether we can move towards a much broader approval procedure, that is the scale of operation for each institution and some procedure for approval to be negotiated locally and regionally rather than nationally, because so much in-service provision is at those levels," he said.

Mr Thompson's feelings and ideas about the future of teacher education as well as his knowledge of the system are partly based on his experience acquired as chairman of UGIT and his chairmanship and membership of many visiting parties to other institutions which he describes as very valuable.

He admits to a secret fascination for other people's style of chairmanship and says it is vital to produce an atmosphere of relaxation which allows individuals to speak freely about their courses. "All the documentation in the world will not tell you what an institution or a course is really like, you have to see it and hear it for yourself," he says.

His fascination with teaching and teacher education goes much further back, almost to his New College days in Oxford, where he read philosophy, politics and economics, after having discovered great learning towards philosophy.

From there he went to the City of Bath School, now a comprehensive, where he was immediately put in charge of developing a sixth form

programme, when it was still a "very new thing". After six years at the school, Keith Thompson was itching for another challenge, one which he felt no school could offer since at the age of 30 he was far too young to seek a headmastership.

As a result, in 1962 he became a lecturer in education at Newton Park, a new part of Bath College of Education. He felt this was the right move because of his great interest in the nature of the curriculum and the process of education.

Within a very short time, Keith Thompson also became involved in the journal *Education for Teaching*. He first joined its editorial board and then was promoted to the editorship. His policy as editor was to provide a central forum for all issues which were pertinent to the debate on teacher education.

He adds that he was trying to make explicit a great deal which hitherto had not been questioned in the system, such as for example the very fundamental debate on curricular and value issues.

During his editorship, Mr Thompson had left Newton Park, where he had been promoted to a senior lectureship, for Philipps Fawcett College to take up a post as head of the education department.

Again this proved to be a fruitful move, still set in a period of expansion and the development of the BEd. Keith Thompson enjoyed his work and, in particular, blending the academic with the practical.

From there Mr Thompson was off to a bigger challenge to become principal of Madeley College. This was in 1972, when the college was still large, with 1,500 students and a strong sense of community and was very much in the business of teacher education.

However, the college, like many others, was soon to come under attack. In the first round of cuts, its target was reduced to 850 students, and in the second to 400. At the same time it was merged with North Staffordshire Polytechnic because at that level it was no longer viable on its own.

In a way Keith Thompson is quite philosophical about this major change in his life. He says he would have been perfectly happy to have stayed there if he could have under the kind of institution he wanted.

However, as a result of it merging then closure, and my deputy directorship, a number of new activities have opened up in the rest of higher education which I find very stimulating," he says.

Students prepared for private practice

In the United States, private universities and colleges are commonplace; they count among them some of the country's most distinguished higher education institutions. In Britain, the newly-chartered University of Buckingham still leads a somewhat isolated existence among the publicly financed higher education institutions, but it was founded as long ago as 1976 and is steadily gaining status and recognition.

In the German Federal Republic, where there is a strong tradition of extensive and strict control by the state, private universities, especially higher education (outside the domain of the church) seemed until recently out of the question. Yet now the improbable has happened.

After several years of planning and battling with the government of the Land Northrhine-Westphalia, the new university of Witten/Herdecke, on the eastern border of the Ruhr district, admitted its first 26 subjects, all in medicine, earlier this year. Other subjects will follow: dentistry, oriental studies, philosophy, biology, mathematics, probably also law, engineering and economics.

At the end of the expansion phase, in about 10 years, the university will have 3,000 students. By British standards this is not unduly small; by current German practice it will be far below the average size of an "ordinary" university.

This is only one of several features by which the new institution will differ from what has become the German norm. The most important difference is that the new institution was founded by private initiative, not by the government, as had all previous universities. It will be financed by donations and will not be given any state funding.

The Northrhine-Westphalian government sanctioned the new institution, by formally giving its approval to its foundation in July 1982. The education minister personally attended the opening ceremony on April 30.

The 1975 Federal Hochschulrahmengesetz (Higher Education Framework Act) and other Land legislation permit the foundation of non-state higher education institutions, in addition to the already existing church colleges. Several attempts have been made to set up such institutions, for example an international European University in Munich, and a medical school by the Medical Practitioners' Association.

Witten/Herdecke succeeded because of the drive and imagination of two exceptionally determined, medically qualified people. They had already successfully introduced new practices of patient care in a local hospital which has become the teaching hospital of the new medical faculty.

Their ideas and their enthusiasm not only got them the support of the (Social Democrat-controlled) councils of the two towns involved but also of industrialists and managers, some of whom now sit on the university's council, and of the trade union-owned *Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft*. The latter has guaranteed for five years DM17m which is all it will cost initially to set up the new university - a far cry from the DM100m or more it has cost hitherto to establish one.

The press, too, has been largely supportive. Many critics of the existing system of training doctors welcome the opportunity the new foundation offers to modify syllabuses and to change the basic orientation of medical education in the Federal Republic. The German public holds the medical profession in very high esteem and welcomes any step towards reducing the enormous pressure by qualified school leavers on medical school places.

In the end the Northrhine-Westphalian government could not withhold its approval any longer, however much the trade unionists opposed it, and however much even German Social Democrats favour public rather than private enterprises. More than one commentator has pointed out that if the new institution is successful, it will challenge many of the features of existing institutions, into which tens of hundreds of millions of Marks have been poured over the past 25 years.

That the new university is subject to the same Federal and Land legislation as other institutions of higher education. Its charter must, for example, provide for the same opportunities for junior staff and students to participate in the decision-making process, although its founders claim that the ethos of the new university should make all these participatory mechanisms superfluous.

WORLDWIDE

Gunter Kloss reports on the opening of West Germany's first private university

staff and students to participate in the decision-making process, although its founders claim that the ethos of the new university should make all these participatory mechanisms superfluous.

They wish to return to the Humboldt idea, to restore a community of researchers, teachers and students, with the aim of jointly working towards extending the range of human knowledge. For the medical curriculum (the only one available so far) this means a drastic departure from existing syllabuses.

Instead of learning how to treat illnesses in a rather mechanical way, the Witten/Herdecke students will learn to respect the patient, to look at the problems of a sick person in their natural complexity, to help the entire human being - something that has been demanded by many critics of the existing medical training.

The founders of the new university have explained that in order to enable the students to understand the conceptual basis and the preconditions of medical theory and its hypotheses students must know about the development of western thought as well as about the epistemology and the conditions of the natural sciences. Instead of a narrow medical specialisation they want to educate a thinking medical generalist.

In concrete terms this means that during the first two years of the course medical students at Herdecke will have to follow, over and above medical subjects, so-called "fundamental studies". They must attend classes in, for example, medical psychology, philosophy, history of science and medicine, and even etymology. At least two foreign languages are also required.

Throughout the course - five years, followed by a practical year, in a other German medical schools - the demand on the student's time before qualification is much heavier than the norm of 5,500 hours before qualification. To facilitate this, the academic year is divided into terms rather than the customary semesters. Some practical classes may even take place abroad.

The course is practice and individual-oriented. Right from the start, even in the pre-clinical first part of the course, the students are integrated into the hospital environment. For example, they have a social-medical practical class throughout the first term.

Later, during their clinical training in the same modern Herdecke hospital, which has broken with the traditional hierarchical structure of German hospitals and has built up a reputation for patient-oriented "human" medicine, there will be one student per specialty only. This is one reason for the small number of admissions each year.

It appears that being a student at Witten/Herdecke is clearly a privilege. In a revolutionary break with German university tradition the new institution selects its students carefully. Eighty-three marks are not the most important criterion, although many new entrants have good marks.

Clearly they constitute a privileged group. Inevitably the new university was accused of fostering the education of an elite - a dirty word in West Germany - and was opposed on these grounds. Its main founders have stated that the aim of the new university is to educate and train an elite - but an elite in the sense of a practical problem of the world, and having a sense of social duty towards other human beings.

BOOKENDS

Living with the orange people

To spend 10 months in a Rajneesh commune in order to write a book about it seems a personal dedication rather than a duty. Nevertheless that, with the same time both pleasant and overwhelming, I personally have an image of Medina as a "house of children", full of celebration, joy and wonder - though it is not all like that, of course.

In January of this year, there were about 100 adults and 30 children at Medina, Mullian records. The average age of the adults was between 30 and 35; the majority had undertaken some form of further education and had been in the professions or creative arts; the majority were either divorced or single, coming from at least nine countries.

All the children live in the "kids house", where all except two are educated in an informal style which Mullian openly admires. (The other two, the oldest, go to the local comprehensive school and have a harder time in their orange clothes since the local uniform is purple.) Although the children know about Bhagwan and sing songs about him, they rarely think about him unless asked. "There is absolutely no indoctrination," Mullian italicizes.

The adults work a six and a half day week, beginning each day with a work-out or Tai Chi and working more than nine hours a day. Apart from running the commune, work includes a printing press, a "healing centre" for outsiders offering a mixture of alternative medicine and beauty parlour and a vegetarian restaurant.

Longtime members are shortly to acquire a jacuzzi, and to start running Jane Fonda exercise classes in neighbouring village halls.

The Rajneesh speak constant 1960s Californian - "far out, body space, uplift," Mullian notes. "people get upset at quite unusual things - eg 'the blossom has been knocked off the hibiscus'".

His own prose is less than elegant - partly because he wrote the book last to meet an accompanying television deadline - and he is not wide-eyed

about the Rajneesh, particularly about their leadership. In the book he notes that Medina was clearly run by a small elite, "spontaneous happenings are in fact extremely well staged". On arriving, he found difficulties began to arise when he started to distribute questionnaires. "They were being silted. Certain people were told to answer them and others told not to. I suspect certain people were encouraged to say certain things."

Then he visited the movement's headquarters, the 64,000 Rancho Rajneesh in Oregon. The atmosphere was tense. Bhagwan was under threat of deportation by the US authorities and the local Oregon community was hostile and even violent towards their orange neighbours.

At Oregon he saw Bhagwan, who since 1981 has stopped uttering and taken up silence. He also heard Bhagwan II (an Englishman and Bhagwan's deputy) holding forth to Rajneesh. "I think that's what finally convinced me. I found it very hard to take an Englishman talking the language of Eastern mysticism. . . Bhagwan had an amazing skill of synthesizing. . . But this man shocked me. What he said was driven."

Mullian's condemnation here, and his criticism of the regime at Medina - "the hypocrisy of it; saying 'we are free people' when there were lots of restrictions of people's freedom; the ideology of people being in control of their own destiny when it was quite clear they weren't" - are considerably stronger than anything in the book.

That makes clear his criticisms on other grounds: the unpalatability of an Indian guru who has no time for the poor; the ego-massage that comprises much of Rajneeshism; the inconsistency of both Bhagwan's teaching and the movement's history.

But it also provides a defence of the Rajneesh as peaceful people - in the context of a nearby US Air Force base with a rather better local public image - and as praiseworthy in their attempts to throw off their backgrounds and conventions. "I just think anyone who decides to do things the difficult way is to be applauded," Mullian comments.

And the defence extends further than the Rajneesh in arguing the legitimacy of new religious movements. Mullian says the book is a

Research took sociologist Bob Mullian to live in a Rajneesh commune. Karen Gold reports

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Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh in Poona, 1976

defence of new religions against the anti-culture he attacks the latter arguments, and makes unflattering comparisons between Rajneeshism and the established churches. Accusations of brainwashing are "at best mere conjecture, at worst prejudice," he argues.

The discussion of new religions is the most theoretical part of the book; more interesting are the accounts of Medina and interviews with its inhabitants. Mullian, while stoutly insisting there is no such thing as pop sociology, argues that a subject like this is not one sociologists should scorn.

Sociology thinks it can protect itself by becoming insular and specialist; instead it should appeal to public interest and bring sociological methods to bear on subjects normally covered by journalists, he says.

In fact, once the book was written, the Rajneesh wanted rather less of it in the public eye: they asked Mullian to make a number of cuts, all of which were refused. In particular, they wanted to remove references to the sexual antics at Bhagwan's first commune in Poona, India.

But their feelings about the book went deeper than that. "They think I have absolutely destroyed and made a mockery of Bhagwan. They feel that Chapter 3 demonstrates to people that he's a contradictory, hypocritical fool."

"They wanted to have their cake and eat it. They wanted to say, 'we are the most open, spontaneous, free people in the world', and then say 'take out my interview because it might upset people.'"

In some way, though entirely unintended, that was Mullian's revenge. "All the time I was there I was swamped by 'Aren't you repressed, Bob? Aren't you a repressed university lecturer? You'll be wearing red soon. . . When you've written the book and got it all out of your system, man, you'll be able to be a real person and come running. . ."

"At one level, it is very easy living in a commune. But at another it isn't. What they thought was far out. I thought was perfectly ordinary. So I was never tempted. Not once. Not for a second."

David Jobbins examines how the higher education unions are reacting to the Government's Trade Union Bill

Blunting their weapons

Respect for the law, even distasteful law, is deeply ingrained among leaders of Britain's higher education teacher unions.

Given the opportunity they would have undoubtedly swollen Mr Len Murray's majority on the TUC general council against outright defiance of trade union legislation already on the statute book.

Earlier legislation dealing with trade unions' external activities - restrictions in secondary school chief among them - might be regrettable but an open challenge by lecturers verges on the unthinkable.

But even the most "moderate" are fearful for the effects of the Government's Trade Union Bill, which has already been given a first reading in the Commons but is still the subject of discussions between ministers and the TUC. For it deals less with trade unions' behaviour in society at large than with the way they regulate their internal affairs.

Mr Cecil Robinson, this year's president of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, and firmly on the right of his executive, said after this year's TUC in Blackpool: "All Natfhe members should be concerned about the danger to our autonomy, and by their involvement in our activities help us to maintain it."

Both the Natfhe and the Association of University Teachers would fall foul of the Bill if it becomes law as currently drafted. Designed to blunt democratic accountability within unions, it deals with election of union leaders, loss of immunity for executive by secret ballot, loss of immunity if union members are not consulted through a secret ballot in advance of strike action, and tougher requirements for ballots on political activities.

All three areas affect the AUT and the Natfhe in different ways, but neither have separate political funds nor levy their members for affiliation to a political party. Both the AUT's and the Natfhe's general secretaries would need to be elected if the Bill became law as drafted. Neither have been in town long and could expect some resistance from immediate call from the mem-

bership. A year the AUT council considered a proposal for secret ballots and rejected it overwhelmingly. In Hull in December Mr John Reilly, a vice president of the union, said: "It is our view that we are a free association and these matters should be left to our members to decide and resolve."

Only two of Natfhe's national officers, the vice president (who the next year becomes president) and treasurer are elected by secret postal ballot. The executive is elected by and from the union's national council, a body which determines policy between annual conferences.

National council is composed of 100 representatives from Natfhe's 14 regional councils which are the next stage up from branches in nearly every college in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

All this would have to change if the Bill becomes law. Instead the union would have to elect all its executive in the same way that it now chooses its incoming vice president and treasurer.

While the post of treasurer is rarely contested, the election of vice president is a highly charged political exercise. Nevertheless fewer than 20 per cent of the union's eligible membership bother to vote - even in 1983 when the contest took the form of a gladiatorial contest between left and right over the union's short lived affiliation to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

Natfhe members who have bothered to vote have elected a succession of right wingers, while the trend on the executive has been towards the left. The explanation is straightforward - members of the executive is in the end determined by the activists who attend branch meetings, while ballots favour the politically aware but less active members.

Mr Robinson said: "Natfhe's own democratic procedures are based on an assumption of all

members involving themselves at branch level in the discussion of policies and their views being set up in the system until a consensus emerges at national level. . . The ultimate consensus depends on substantial membership participation which regrettably is not always apparent but which I would want to encourage."

While many Natfhe branches ballot their members in advance of strike action, others may rely on a show of hands at a branch meeting to satisfy the requirements of the union's rule 25 under which industrial action is officially authorized if more than half a branch's members give their backing.

"Where a dispute to be national, it is unlikely that the local authority employers would be tempted to take legal action for damages if it was felt that the Bill's demands had not been complied with. But most disputes in the public sector are with individual local authorities over a local issue and the possibility of a 'maverick' education authority prepared to go to the courts remains fixed in union leaders' minds."

The Bill specifies that only those the union reasonably believes will be called upon to take industrial action should be entitled to vote. But if any member called on to take action has been denied a vote the immunities are lost.

It updates and revises the political objects clause of the 1913 legislation which prohibits spending on party political activities without establishment of a political fund after a ballot of the membership.

Natfhe, after its internal skirmish over the CND, retains a rule permitting non-political objects, and it would eventually for the courts to decide whether the tighter and updated wording would render it subject to the Bill. Political parties as well as party candidates come within the Bill's scope, as does spending designed to promote opposition to a particular political party.

Such wording might have trapped both the AUT and the Natfhe in their campaign prior to the June general election when the express tenor of their pronouncements was profoundly hostile to the Conservative Government.

But a court would be bound to take into account, for example, the Natfhe's hostile critique of Government economic policy. Only a handful of council delegates objected earlier this month when the AUT council deplored the Bill as an "unnecessary interference in the democratic right of the AUT" to determine its affairs.

The Bill has greater implications for the AUT even than for the Natfhe. Unlike its public sector counterpart the AUT has no direct elections from the 30,000 membership to any of its leading posts. The executive is elected by council delegates from its 50 or more local associations or branches.

So too is the committee which chooses the heir apparent for the president's chair, a procedure which makes the appointment far less political than in the Natfhe. If the AUT was a federation with no individual members, it could try to find exemption from the demands of a secret ballot for its executive and officers. But loose as the AUT's structure is it would be unlikely to succeed.

The Natfhe has gone one step further than the AUT's pledge of support to the TUC against the Bill. Its conference last May agreed that if legislation along the lines of the then Green Paper was passed the union would continue to oppose it through the TUC "and by all other feasible means during the passage of the Bill and after the passing of the Act".

If the unions' leaders are unable to stave off the Bill's proposals, their organizations face profound changes. Greater uniformity on their executives, a feeling of disenfranchisement among activists and a sense of insecurity for their senior voting officials are the most significant.

But beyond these dramatic effects there will inevitably be a change in the wider ethos of the unions. They may well become less critical, their role in the national debate on educational and other issues blunted by the elimination of political minorities from their decision-making bodies.

policy

Indeed, one such – the introduction of student loans – was under active discussion as 1983 began, only flipping below the horizon as the Conservatives pressed for a decision in drafting a general election manifesto. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science throughout the year despite regular speculation about his future, had to admit defeat for the moment but reserved the right to revive the issue in the future.



In March a new chairman of the UGC was named to succeed Sir Edward Parkes. The choice of Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, a former vice chancellor of Cambridge University, was not a complete surprise but it did mean the appointment of an active SDP member when other national jobs were going mostly to Conservative sympathisers.

The new shadow team emerged four months later under the leadership of Mr Giles Radice, Labour MP for Durham North. The higher education brief was taken by Mr Andrew Bennett, MP for Denton and Reddish. They too faced an expenditure statement almost as soon as they had taken office, with the universities again given less than they needed to maintain an even keel, despite requests from the DES for them to take an additional 50,000 students in each of the next two years. Sir Keith had already warned them that more cuts could be on the way.

John O'Leary

universities

The universities reluctantly said yes, but only, most insisted, if there were level funding in return. But level funding, as the latest provisional grants show, it is not to be, so offers of student places are being withdrawn.

It is a mess for the universities, for Government and UGC policy and anguish for the youngsters whose hopes rest on the mysterious places.

At the back of all this has been the dispute over the unit resource, the UGR, in 1981, protected spending per

The upshot was the UGC strategy letter, which universities are now considering, an invitation to comment on almost everything, tenure, ageing staff structures, teaching, research, balance of subjects, resources and student numbers, capital, validation, the nature of universities, dependence on public funds, Leverhulme, and the role of the UGC.

Otherwise 1984 will resemble the run-up to the July 1981 cuts — all anxiety and gloom, with decisions postponed. The difference may, of course be that this is not necessarily proved, but discussion will take place in the open.

polys, colleges

After a promise of an additional \$20m for the advanced further education pool from the Government, the protest from particular the

Sir Keith: close cards

support resulted in the establishment of a British Accreditation Council to inspect and validate private colleges of further and higher education.

teacher training

General Teaching Council, but a growing number of them thought it would be only another cumbersome addition to the validation process. Moreover there was opposition to proposals for appointing its membership, which is likely to continue next year when and if



Patricia Santine

unions

But it was left to the local government white collar workers' union, Nalco, at its annual conference in the

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decisions will really be seen in 1981.

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science

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Karen Gold

Review of 1983



Superpowers: President Kennedy and President Khrushchev (right) during talks in Vienna in 1961.

Profiling Reagan's ancestor

In November, *The THES* marked the twentieth anniversary of John F. Kennedy's assassination with a two-part feature written for us by two leading historians of contemporary American politics and culture. Morris Dickstein argued that JFK had brought a new style and presence to American politics, had, in fact, reshaped the presidency. Alan Wolfe, working from a more revisionist perspective, argued that Kennedy was Ronald Reagan's political ancestor, timid, conservative and almost abjectly cautious in domestic politics yet utterly indignant when it came to America's borders and spheres of influence.

Earlier in the year, Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones and T. V. Sathyamurthy had looked at the cooling of the Cold War in the 1970s and early 1980s, and at the response of the Neo-Aligned powers to the new polarization of East and West. Dr Jeffreys-Jones posed a question that has since perhaps been answered in the negative by Grenada and the crisis of the arms

limitation initiative: "If the conservatizing socio-political revolutions are now over in the US, does this mean that neo-conservatism is doomed in the long run; shall we see a renaissance of liberalism and a revival of détente?"

In the face of the super-power face-off, Dr Sathyamurthy argued: "a number of countries which would otherwise have been typecast as camp-followers of one or the other superpower, took shelter under the label of non-alignment which promised independence in name, while leaving each individual power so minded to indulge in camp-following in practice."

The 1980s are agony for anyone who still adheres to the political and social ideals of Kennedy's New Frontier. Kennedy was a brinksman but he was also a thoughtful and brilliant orchestrator of crisis. The world is more dangerous today, precisely because its life is more diffuse and its crises more deeply embedded in political rhetoric and self-justification.

From scientific saints to jumping genes

"Science goes too fast for books," Sir Peter Medawar took a potshot at his scientific colleagues, suggesting that symposium papers and multi-author textbooks are a poor substitute for sustained thinking (and writing) on scientific subjects.

"It takes nerve to write a book and I do roundly accuse my scientific colleagues of lack of nerve - or anyhow of behaving just as if their nerve had failed them in the matter of writing books, of finding innumerable excuses for not going so and of condoning and consoling at the existence of those book substitutes I have been finding fault with."

Fortunately, scientists do continue to write extended studies in their fields. Though, as Sir Rudolf Pellar pointed out in March, "the gap between the physicist and even the scientist is widening," science is still a human endeavour and its practitioners prone to all the usual frailties.

Einstein is still probably the best known modern scientist, routinely described as the twentieth century's greatest intellect. Reviewing Abraham Pais's biographical study *Schrodinger's Cat*, Roger Penrose spoke approvingly of Pais's realistic approach to his subject. "Einstein was certainly admit-

able among human beings. But I am relieved to find that the picture of him as a near-saint is probably rather wide of the mark."

If Einstein has undergone the scientific equivalent of canonization, Sir Karl Popper enjoys in his lifetime something like the same adulation. David Papineau's review of Popper's *Conjectures and Refutations* suggested that there was about this many of his more ardent followers. "Popper," he suggested, "attracted the inevitable outrage of those who followed him."

Evolution, a field which could have done with a shot of Popperianism in its

early days, continues to stimulate considerable debate. Professor John Maynard Smith developed the von Neumann and Morgenstern game theory into evolutionary theory in a well-received study.

The work of two Nobel prize-winners, Barbara McClintock and S. Chandrasekhar, came of age in 1983. Dr McClintock had posited the idea of shifting or "jumping genes" no less than 35 years ago. Professor Chandrasekhar's work on "black holes" in space was no less speculative and daring. It was encouraging to see such work confirmed and recognized at last.

Lord Scarman's "case for the defence" listed in June, looked at the role of tolerance in English law.

"Sinners provide the greatest, least, opportunity for the law and it is we who are faced with the sinner that the law should be intolerant may amount to a temptation. Let us look after the bad as well as the good. English law has never forgotten that and should not."

"Despite the problems posed by majority rule, a democracy for minorities that can never be a majority, somehow, we have got to see that there is a power somewhere, getting things done for these minorities, their grievances, their injustices, their 'disadvantages'."

New ways of doing things, new people to do them

"I want to turn the page of 1968," said Maurice Godeller, the French socialist and Marxian anthropologist. In conversation with *THES* reporter Paul Flather, M. Godeller spoke of the "ghetto" into which French social science had been thrust.

As director of the massive Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Godeller is at the heart of the debate over the "scientific" status of social research. Though social scientists are often accused of loose methodology, "you must reply you cannot put society into machines or study it in a laboratory."

In January, David Jobbins talked to the new general secretary of the AUT, Diana Warwick (right). A young woman who came from a trade union with no connexion with education was an electrifying choice for a union which, on its own estimate, is 85 per cent male.

"I think my appointment is significant. It shows opportunities exist where women are treated on their merits. There is still this myth about the ivory towers of the university world - probably the universities have not been very good at selling themselves."



In June, Ngalo Crequer talked to the new chairman of the UGC, Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer (left). Sir Peter began his tenure on a controversial note, having just previously drafted an amendment to an SDP council meeting opposing Cruise deployment as long as the Soviets were willing to discuss arms limitation.

His new boss, Sir Keith Joseph, wanted to know if he intended to make any more speeches. "Yes," said Sir Peter.

"Do you think you could manage to make them rather boring?" said Sir Keith.

Target of the Marx men

The magnitude of Marx's achievement and the prodigious range and power of his thought are only now beginning to be fully recognized. Professor Tom Bottomore, together with Gregor McLennan and Terrell Carver, all three noted Marx experts, paid tribute to the great social philosopher's lasting importance on the hundredth anniversary of his death.

Marx's legacy didn't survive 1983 unscathed, however. In the early spring, there was renewed debate over the famous Hegelian manuscripts which had provided so much of the impetus for the libertarian socialism of the 1960s.

The details of the controversy will survive as little more than footnotes to the bibliographical and doctrinal history of Marxism. The motivation, and the implications of what was a clear attempt to undermine a fashionable edifice of Marxist revisionism were more striking, signalling a stiffening in the ideological framework of the Communist movement.

Marxist scholars, from Engels onwards, have attempted to show the distinction between Marx and "Marxism". Few thinkers have been treated with less respect for their original intentions and with less regard to what they actually wrote.

If for no other reason, the celebrations and re-examinations of March 1983 will be important for encouraging a return to the body of Marx's work itself.

No other theoretical scheme in the social sciences has equalled, or even approached Marx in its capacity to stimulate thought and research in so many different fields of inquiry and to integrate them in a systematic conception of social life as a whole.

"If we accept even the minimal possibility of there being some regularities in human society and history which it is the business of the social sciences to comprehend, then Marx's theory stands out as the major attempt so far to achieve such a comprehension."

Engels' grave eulogy to his friend and collaborator was moving in its simplicity and unsentimentality. Marx had no religious susceptibilities and underwent no later-life conversion or bid for grace. "On the March 14, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes and when we came back we found him in his armchair, peacefully gone to sleep - but for ever."

Power and prejudice

In 1983, Andrew Hodges published his much-acclaimed biography of the mathematician and cryptologist Alan Turing. In a *THES* article, Dr Hodges discussed Turing's work on the "Enigma" code at the wartime Bletchley Park, his work in artificial intelligence and his precarious self-image as the Galileo of modern science.

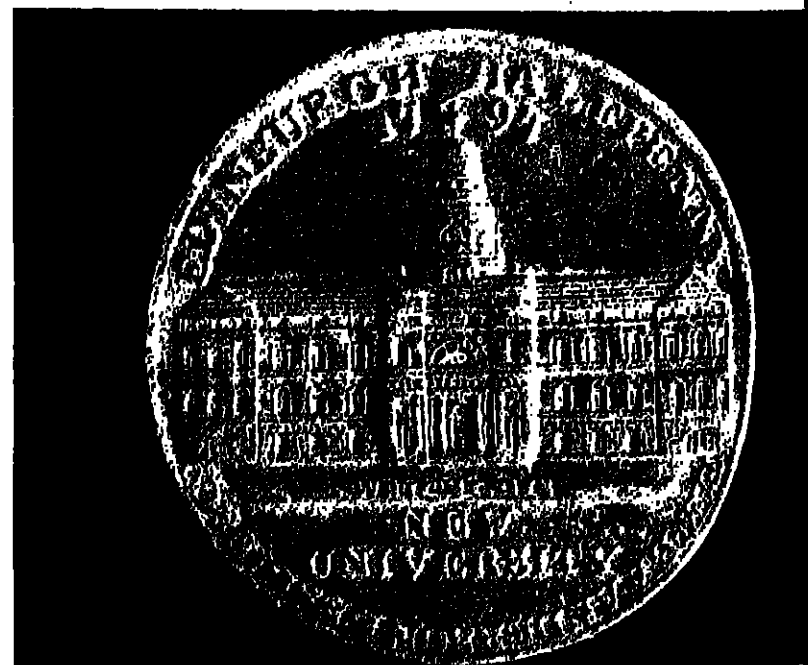
Turing was hounded for sexual, rather than religious, heresy; his life had been a constant series of confrontations with entrenched power and prejudice. In 1952 he was tried over a homosexual liaison; astonishingly, he submitted to chemical castration rather than go to prison.

That punishment was compounded by the Establishment's suspicion of a man whose sexual - and thus political - nature was

compromised. In despair, Turing committed suicide, biting into a cyanide-limp apple.

If the gesture seems self-consciously bold, then Turing's tragic life affords a lesson: on prejudice, human narrowness, monolithic sexual mores and Establishment suspicion of anything as wayward or aberrant.

Andrew Hodges' biography of Turing published in October and was reviewed in *THES* by Shaun Wylie, a close colleague of Turing's at Bletchley Park. Wylie completed the picture of a "largely at odds with the system he lived in... original, imaginative, inquisitive, and eccentric", a man of "extraordinary humour" prone also to deep depression, short, a puzzling and many-faceted figure.



An Edinburgh halfpenny of 1797 depicting the "new university" - now known as Old College. The building was designed by Robert Adam and finished by William Playfair, who did the dome.

Happy birthday, dear Edinburgh

The year's biggest academic birthday party was at Edinburgh University, celebrating its four-hundredth anniversary. As Briggs considered Edinburgh's self-examinations, "When non-historians turn to the history of universities, they will always be looking for something more than mere survivals."

In July, Robert Anderson discussed the liberal civic traditions of the Scottish universities, setting them against the narrow specialization that has increasingly been the norm in higher education.

With a growing need for "continuing education", in the wider rather than the

narrower sense, the universities must now respond to social need.

"What stands in the way of such conditions is partly the academic inertia, partly looking complacency and reluctance to social initiatives which tend to keep universities the sympathy of politicians, partly and partly also a very real interpretation of university tradition."

"That is why it is useful to remind ourselves that the Scottish universities have that tradition of civic culture and responsiveness."

Sin and sinners

Unfashionable link

In February, *The THES* published the text of Professor John Kenneth Galbraith's W. E. Williams Memorial lecture given before the Arts Council. Professor Galbraith argued for the perpetually unfashionable link between art and economics. Artists have been able to recognize economic necessity but economists have been less willing to accept the association: "their commitment is to ideas, holds and tonnage. The artist is in the service of an even higher master than Adam Smith. But in this world one cannot wholly avoid guilt by association; the association between art and economics is for all who would see to see."

Man for all seasons

A year more than usually marked by important anniversaries, the 250th anniversary of Joseph Priestley's birth was fated to pass all but unnoticed. In March, Jennifer Tann considered the work of the eighteenth century natural philosopher, linguist, and leader (as he wished to be remembered) and advocate of religious freedom. Priestley admitted that he courted, and courted opposition, "because I am the only method of discovering the truth."

Priestley was at the centre of the political battle, too complex to do any one "party". In 1790, he attempted to repeal the Test Act, he was caricatured in his pulp with flames and atheism, Socialism, Deism and Unitarianism pouring from his mouth. He was a man of prodigious intellect, of great ambiguity. Compared to him, today's political and religious leaders are pygmies.

Political lesson

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Roman ruins

Two articles in *The THES* this year highlighted more controversy than Thomas Carr's "Architecture under stress". The pressure put on architecture as an academic discipline is only part of a wider range of intellectual responsibility and control. "While the arts are free to present radical challenges to the status quo, paradoxically it is by maintenance of the status quo that architecture is another form of art that has become enmeshed in the status quo."

Ultimately, architecture's ability to subvert and transmute power structures depends on whether its practitioners receive any prophetic vision in their education and the human world can grow and be free. This is the spirit which subverts the status quo and the classical architecture of the past. Right above ground and the gothic to see that there is a power somewhere, getting things done for these minorities, their grievances, their injustices, their 'disadvantages'."



In July, John O'Leary talked to athletics star Steve Cram about the pressures of sport and study. Cram has been no taken student and, indeed, has found that his course (a sports studies degree run jointly by Newcastle and Sunderland Polytechnics) has helped rather than hindered his progress on the track. "I haven't actually changed my training as a result of anything I have learned on the course but it has still helped in lots of ways. I can concentrate on my training better and the physical and psychological help has helped. Psychology too has helped in explaining bad performance."

Judgments of Stone

At 63, Lawrence Stone is among the most important and certainly among the most active of English historians, dividing his time between Oxford, Princeton and the Australian National University at Canberra.

In September, Peter Scott met Professor Stone and discussed his work with him, particularly the new *An Open Elite* which "questions the easy assumption that in England men of business have always found it easy to penetrate the landed elite and suggests instead that the key to England's progress between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries (and decline in the twentieth) was the cultural homogeneity of bourgeois and gentry classes, a thesis that will certainly provoke controversy."

Stone's justification of history remains very simple - and moral. It is that we should not only be able to see "the houses, churches, fields of England, but understand how they came to be."

Search for the intelligentsia

In the spring, Bernard Crick, Raymond Williams and A. H. Halsey turned their attention to the nature and future of "The British Intelligentsia". "There must be scores of thousands of intellectuals in Britain," wrote Professor Williams, "yet there are comparatively few who are prepared to admit it." Bernard Crick looked at the 1930s and the appearance then of what appeared to be a critical intelligentsia. A. H. Halsey, jumping back to Berdson, concluded: "If there has been a betrayal of all classes as well as of themselves." British culture has tended to depend on tacit rather than critical formulations, a tendency easily confused with complacent anti-intellectualism, as Raymond Williams described: "I tried recently to put down a

set of formulations of how the dominant English culture works.

"Characteristically, it acts as if today would be better if it were more like yesterday, but as if in any case tomorrow will be broadly similar to both. To support this belief it has a formal sequence of response at both trivial and serious levels.

These are: a, it is not a problem; b, it may well be a problem but it is being exaggerated; c, it is indeed a problem but it is being badly expressed; d, it is certainly a problem but it is being grossly/obsessionally/hysterically formulated; e, it is of course a problem but it is already well known and everything likely to solve it has already been tried; f, it is a problem but it is (has become) boring."

Nuclear gains and losses

In July, Allan Winkler and Joel Kovel looked at the issue of civil defence and war-planning. It seems a species of insanity to think in terms of "winning" an outright thermonuclear confrontation and hardly worthwhile to think in terms of surviving one.

The debate will continue, fuelled by the probable deployment in Europe of Cruise and Pershing II missiles. There were signs in 1983 that the debate was widening; the Academic Council for Peace and Freedom placed a controversial manifesto in *The THES* pointing to the need for an alternative

to the polarization of opinion between unilateralism and outright aggression.

Whatever line is taken, one thing must not be forgotten: nuclear weapons already exist in great numbers, a freeze, production or deployment ban would only preserve an existing problem; the nuclear arsenal cannot be wished out of existence. Joel Kovel concluded: "And since the threat must be made credible if any form of deterrence is to work, it can be said that nuclear war has in fact been going on for nearly 38 years. The unleashing of the missiles will not start nuclear war but end it."

Cloak and dagger

Spies, as the Franks Report rather ponderously announced, are no longer immediately identifiable by long coats, heavy beards, *Mitteleuropa* accents; neither are they Mata Hari; nor is homosexuality absolutely *de rigueur*. Looking at a series of recent security scandals - Prime, Hambleton, Aldridge, Ritchie, Walker - Rosemund Thomas of the LSE carefully analysed Britain's national security apparatus and concluded that a Parliamentary select committee, constituted along the lines of the US Senate Intelligence Committee, is insufficient for national security problems. "What is required are clearer lines of communication between the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, MI5 and departmental security officers, as well as more coordination of security and intelligence matters, more security education and training in departments to create awareness of security problems."

Cause and effect

Max Perutz, the biologist and Nobel prizewinner, wrote in March of the search to conquer illness and disease by understanding their causes. In doing so, he drew a fine general lesson for politicians and academics:

"There are many things in our society which arise without an obvious cause, which seem unpreventable and which, if left alone, develop into something rather unpleasant. We should approach these by whatever means our knowledge and intellect suggest."

"We may be able to prevent them, we may be able to treat them, or we might simply have to learn to live with them. Unthinking adherence to the latest bandwagon, be it the adoption of a particular lifestyle, the excessive promotion of a currently fashionable field of research or the use of an unproven remedy is neither reasonable nor it is likely to be profitable."

MILESTONES

Literature which leaves its mark

A. P. French: "Eddington... noted how the physicist's new view of nature did much to erase the notion that a vast gulf existed between our way of apprehending the material world and our consciousness of other aspects of living and feeling. In both cases, the experience is ultimately private and personal."

H. J. Eysenck: "Hearing Hitler in the flesh left a truly indelible impression on me, an impression of absolute evil that was so strong that I shall never forget the occasion. When his speech ended and I turned around, I found my hands in my pockets and whistled *Land of Hope and Glory*. Perhaps I was saved by my lack of musical ability."

Michio Morishima: "I have gradually become aware that postwar mathematical economists have lapsed into the conservatism of not adapting their theories to reality but have tended to accommodate the reality to the theory. Like Frege, they have ruthlessly excluded any element of reality which fails to conform to their models."

Richard Gombrich, Popperism in the field: "Anthropologists investigate

kinship; that seemed a simple place to start. In the company of a village elder, I began a tour of the village attempting a census. "How many children have you got?" I asked a householder. "Seven." "Seven?" "Five." "Daughters?" "Four." I gave up after one morning the futile quest for facts of which neither the villagers nor I could see the relevance... one Sir Harold Acton: "Now that art criticism is being swallowed by statistics and computer archives, we need Walter Pater to remind us that feeling and imagination are essential facets of an art critic's constitution. His importance for me was his message that 'the principle of beauty in all things' is protean. Oscar Wilde paraphrased this when he wrote: 'All beautiful things belong to the same age.'"

G. Reza Sabri-Tabrizi: "When I met Jacob Bronowski in 1961 in London, I showed him my article on William Blake's *Chimney-Sweepers*. He liked it and encouraged me to carry on studying Blake in his social context. Bronowski admired Blake and considered him a great artist and thinker. Bronowski defended peace and humanism and so did Blake; both remain relevant."

Admirers and critics: reading between the lines

Derek Freeman's study of the late Margaret Mead and her anthropological work in the Pacific attracted exceptionally wide attention for an academic book. In *The THES*, Professor Adam Kuper examined both the impact of Mead's thought and Freeman's debunking of her anthropological myth. "Why all the fuss now? Mead's *Coming of Age in Samoa* became a bestseller because it seemed to offer a 'scientific' basis for a new educational policy: tolerance of alternative mores, the acceptance of greater sexual liberty, the restraint of parental authority, all were granted a new legitimacy. Of course, these developments were not universally welcomed. Today, they are generally in disfavour. Professor Freeman's book has therefore been welcomed by nihilists who will never read it, but who believe that it justifies writers' dis-

pline, more sexual restraint and suspicion of experiment."

E. H. Carr died at the age of 90 last year. He had just completed volume 15 of his history of Soviet Russia, a work of the great historiographical achievement of our time. Professor Joll, in *The Twilight of the Continents* all the characteristics that had put Carr at the forefront of modern political history.

"It has all the qualities which Carr's admirers and critics have come to expect from the earlier volumes - clarity of organization, the ability to translate the oblique and obscure language of official Communism into exemplary prose, the same abstention from praise and blame, and the belief that 'documents' and 'actions' speak for themselves without the need of value judgments from the author."

Arthur Schopenhauer was a much-misunderstood philosopher, too often reduced to his own psychological follies. Bryan Magee's study of Schopenhauer's demanding philosophy did much to revive interest in his work, though, as H. S. Reiss points out in his *THES* review of Magee, Schopenhauer put many a student off with the insistence that they should prepare themselves for his masterpiece, *The World As Will and Representation* (to be read twice!), by familiarizing themselves with his PhD, with the work of Plato and Kant, and with the *Upanishads*.

For all Schopenhauer's complexity and his usually peripheral place in histories of philosophy, both Magee and Reiss make a strong case for his importance as a thinker who reinstituted aesthetics to the central concerns of academic philosophy.



Schopenhauer: misunderstood

review of 1983

YTS plays tough with colleges

youth

Local authorities and their colleges of further education might have guessed that they would get the rough end of the deal on the Youth Training Scheme in 1983. But few could have imagined that they would end the year being blamed for the shortfall in the number of trainees, as well as facing a situation which could break some of the institutions.

The year started on a high note, in spite of the determination of the Manpower Services Commission to introduce an "employer-led scheme", because colleges were told that they could expect at least half of the places being allocated under YTS.

Disillusionment came early when the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities complained to the MSC that they were being hampered by several factors.

There were inadequate capital funds, a lack of information about the number of places or entrants colleges could expect, and therefore an inability to plan extra staffing. In addition there are the problem of penalties which authorities would incur by over-spending if they contributed to YTS.

The MSC did raise the amount of capital funding, but not to the level the associations wanted. It did nothing, however, to indicate how many entrants colleges could expect because this was being determined locally and regionally.

In fact it turned out that even in areas of high unemployment, the major drive was to give places to employers or private trainers as it turned out in some areas.

The national scene was dominated by the level of trainees' allowances. Mr Norman Tebbit, the then Secretary of State for Employment chose not to raise the £25 a week allowance on the grounds that to do so would cost some £2m a year.

By then the colleges were being attacked for their lack of flexibility. A number of managing agents were complaining about colleges' refusal to remain open for the whole year or allow young people on to courses at different stages. Later there were to be told that if they had not acquired sufficient off-the-job training, it was because they were not competitive.

The first indication that trouble lay ahead emerged when the MSC said that there might be more places than needed on the YTS. Shortly before this the MSC had announced that 17-year-olds could be admitted on to the scheme.

The first sign of institutional trouble came at Exeter College, Devon. A deficit incurred through running YTS and the shortage of trainees, threatened its traditional courses and eventually the jobs of many of its staff and its own existence.

At the same time the ACC was leading a renewed attack on the MSC asking both for an extension of the 13-week off-the-job training and higher funding for Mode B schemes. It pointed out that neither of the colleges could afford to run the courses at the current rate of payment.

This resulted in a regular forum being set up between Government departments, the local authority, associations and the MSC to discuss problems on YTS, as well as working party looking at funding for 1984.

By the autumn rumours of the shortfall had become reality. It became clear that every type of scheme was under target, but particularly those run by colleges and local authorities.

The MSC attempted to diffuse the claims but was eventually forced to admit that there would be a shortfall of some 20 per cent in the number of young people coming on to YTS. In November for some areas there was a 30 per cent shortfall.

At first the commission pointed to a rise in further education participation which proved to be false. Eventually it was revealed that there had been a welcome rise in youth employment.

which unfortunately did not account for all the "missing" young people. Only 350,000 will have joined the scheme this year instead of the planned 460,000.

Now all sides face a dilemma. In December the ACC threatened to withdraw from participation on the scheme. If it does the MSC could leave it to private trainers but this would undermine its relationship with further education and the quality of the scheme.

The obvious solution of providing the extra funds required by local authorities and colleges continued not to appeal to the MSC, on the grounds that the £200m underspent would be clawed back by the Treasury and therefore not available.

The Department of Education and Science's contributions towards YTS remained muted, although Her Majesty's Inspectorate is to participate in a monitoring exercise with the MSC's quality advisers. The DES is also taking part in consultations with other bodies, and its officials serve as observers on at least two groups overseeing YTS.

Although the department gave the go-ahead to the 17-plus qualification which effects around 80,000 youngsters on pre-vocational courses, it twice ruled out the establishment of a mandatory scheme of grants for this group of young people. The department did say it would investigate the first signs of a decrease in further education participation to see how this influenced future decisions.

The Further Education Unit, however played its part, first exhorting colleges to participate in the YTS lest they neglect and damage young people in the long run. It also produced a number of valuable documents for further education such as *Supporting YTS* and pointed out in another that it was vital for a system of progression to other courses, not only for YTS but for all other pre-vocational courses.

The new Business and Technician Education Council also had its say about the MSC's lack of quality control over its schemes and offered to help the commission ensure that they would provide relevant education.

But for BTEC, one of the major issues was to be the National Advisory Body and the Council for National Academic Awards. Mr John Sellars, BTEC's chief executive lost no time in attacking NAB for giving less funding to non-degree courses and the CNA for its attempts to introduce two-year general degree courses, when as BTEC argued the emphasis should be on more vocationally relevant courses.

Patricia Santinelli

Rotten eggs mark open defiance

students

In the early months of 1983 the Labour president of the National Union of Students, Mr Neil Stewart warned that the Government was driving students to an act of open defiance. He was speaking of the NUS days of action in March and November involving occupations, rallies and other demonstrations in protest at education policy.

But by the end of the year there were less welcome manifestations of that defiance. Campus violence is not a new phenomenon. There have always been political mavericks with tomatoes and eggs at hand to greet visiting politicians. What matters now though is how significantly it is being regarded by ministers.

The seeds of dissent were present from the beginning of 1983, unrecognized by all. Thousands of otherwise apolitical students turned to the National Organization of Labour Students as a real instrument of influence, an alternative to the empty rhetoric which had apparently plagued NUS in recent years.

It was as political vehicle comprised with the divisions of the extreme left and the uncertainties of the angry middle ground. NOLS made a lot of enemies but got the results including working relationships with the trade

union movement to which its predecessors had only aspired, a full part in formulating Labour policies on higher education and other related issues.

What it failed to get was the ear of Government, a failing compounded by the results of June 9. The previous NUS leadership headed by a Communist met several times with Sir Keith Joseph's predecessor Mark Carlisle. But the NOLS-led NUS has never, despite its request, met Sir Keith and ministers have publicly criticized the union's support of "political" causes out of line with Government thinking as a reason.



Headline: subject of attack

Over the years of the Conservative government, grant increases have been consistently lower than inflation but NUS leaders believed that the discussions they have had with junior ministers have been more *pro forma* rather than effective.

Little wonder then that efforts to keep the lid on discontent have in past weeks proved unsuccessful especially in view of the Socialist Workers Party decision at the beginning of the academic year to return to student politics at national level in a big way.

If the NUS leadership is now going out of its way to disown the attacks on Sir Keith and his Cabinet colleagues including Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. It is with a hint of "we told you so".

The dominance of NOLS within NUS with nine out of 17 seats on the executive and its effects on policies made the organization increasingly unpopular with the Government.

Loans were firmly on Sir Keith's agenda early in 1983 although the Treasury remained rightly sceptical about the benefits to government. DES ministers had convinced themselves that the awards system needed a jolt. Mr William Waldegrave, never a wholehearted advocate of a state loan scheme, however floated a utopian mixed model for a half loan half grant system. It was a sugar pill combined with a reduction of the age of financial independence of students from 25 to 21.

It was still too much for the Treasury to swallow but remained the preoccupation of ministers until pre-election jitters among Conservative back-benchers killed it off.

Other unexpected allies for the NUS were found among the local authorities when they kept up a spirited resistance to one of the two options for changing the way travel awards are reimbursed.

Their dislike of a banding system was enough to get the whole question shelved until after the election.

NOLS entrenched its control of the union at the Warwick conference at Easter. As its domination grew other groups were squeezed. The Socialist Worker student organization's only executive member resigned soon after the Christmas 1982 conference and the organization withdrew from national student politics only to make a patchy reappearance in the new academic year while the Socialist Student Alliance dissolved quietly into NOLS.

In the middle ground the Social Democratic Party students suffered severe organizational setbacks despite winning two seats on the executive making again the question of whether it had missed the boat. Liberal students, allied to the college firmly to the mast of the Left Alliance were also a main supporter was the Communist Party. But the CP too suffered from a lack of a clear strategy after regaining a seat on the executive after an absence of a year at Easter. The Communist Party's incumbent resigned largely for personal reasons at the beginning of the new academic year, opening up a bitter struggle between NOLS and the CP which threatened to jeopardize NOLS' position on the CP's left.

It is not clear if the CP's left wing is as active as it once was but the Left

Alliance quickly stated that reports of its death were premature.

The Conservatives too had their problems. A majority within the Federation of Conservative Students for the "wets" at Durham in the spring was shown to be wafer thin by the presence of a strong right wing contingent who gave a decidedly unfriendly reception for the wets' hero Mr Edward Heath. By the new academic year the divisions were still apparent but with the right wing libertarians and the Monday Club supporters stalwartly standing on the run. The tenuous grip of the moderates remains in danger, aided by the revelation that the Conservatives' sole representative on the NUS executive was, he said, being carved out from playing a meaningful part in the organization's activities.

In the longer term the most significant feature of the December conference of the closing of the year was the assertion of further education students as a real force within the NUS. They seemed resistant to manipulation by the university and polytechnic based political machines and angry that their grievances had received a low priority for so long. Their intervention stood by education rather than ideological concerns to alter the entire political balance of the union in coming months.

David Jobbins

Self-finance fails to pay its way

continuing education

There were grounds for optimism for adult and continuing education in a year when some key initiatives continued to get underway. But the increase in leisure time and widespread unemployment failed to be recognized in the provision of continuing education.

The bulk of life-long learning was still provided by the local education authorities as Mr Peter Brooke, who took over responsibility for continuing education halfway through the year, acknowledged in a speech to the National Institute of Adult Continuing Education. Yet the restraints and penalties imposed upon local authority spending did nothing to encourage that provision.

As a non-statutory local authority service, adult education tended to be walled away at the edges and the HM Customs and Excise began over-zealously to affix Value Added Tax to a rather broad definition of "recreational" courses. Oxfordshire County Council anticipated a back tax and the increase in class fees led to a 5 per cent drop in enrolments at one further education college.

In the universities the situation was not much better and extra-mural departments were encouraged to look to "self-financing" courses to pay their way. But the foundation upon which they were expected to build was decidedly rocky as Professor Gordon Roderick, then director of the continuing education department at Sheffield, and now at Swansea, showed at the University Council on Adult and Continuing Education conference at Aberystwyth. He revealed there were only 14 people in all the universities with any remit to develop professional updating courses.

The Workers' Educational Association, the other provider with responsible body status, also began to feel the pinch with a retrospective cut imposed halfway through the year in line with the extra-mural departments. The Northern Ireland WEA came to the brink of closure with the discovery of a £20,000 deficit and the Department of Education there threatened to suspend its grant.

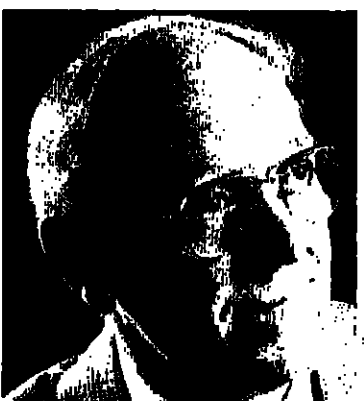
The largest contributor to part-time education, the Open University, spent much of its time shuffling its resources around on paper to see how it could meet a £2.5m expected shortfall in its grant and faced the prospect of freezing three out of every four posts. Its pioneering interdisciplinary courses came under scrutiny and it decided not

to give priority to the "conflict and security in the nuclear age" course, which put its future in doubt.

The OU's student hardship fund, which helps students with their fees, ran out halfway through the academic year which left a potential 1,000 students stranded. On the other hand, the university's continuing education programme continued to expand into new and profitable areas like farming. Departments like the Brain Research Unit went out and won prestigious American research money to augment their incomes.

The most disappointing news was the Government's decision not to set up a national development council to replace the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education as it came towards the end of its six-year life. The Government seemed to want to keep the reins firmly in its own hands and to farm out much of the developmental work to a unit within the NIACE.

The arenas in which the most exciting developments took place were in training, professional updating and in course presentation through experiments and the expansion of open learning techniques. The Department of Education and Science's Professional Industrial and Commercial Updating Programme (PICKUP) was fully operational by the end of the year. Most of the PICKUP regional officers were appointed in the bid to bring colleges together with industry to provide short courses to teach the workforce new skills. The first local consortium of educational institutions across the binary division joined forces in Coventry with the financial support of the city council.



Tolley: first speech

The Manpower Services Commission published its consultative document *Towards an Adult Training Strategy* which was generally well received for its comprehensive plan for adults. Criticism was focussed on the MSC's assumption that a strategy could somehow put the country back on its feet single handed.

It was also regretted that a too specific, vocationally narrow approach to continuing education was being adopted which saw adult education primarily in terms of economic issues and disregarded the value of more general education. There was also a feeling that the MSC was going to take the lead in educational rather than training activities where it had no right to do so.

By the close of the year, the commission's proposals had gone to ministers and they reflected the fact that it had taken many of these points on board. The MSC recognized that its main role was as a catalyst not leader and that it would be collaborating with the Department of Education and Science, colleges, local authorities and employers on local training initiatives.

The proposed strategy included a controversial plan for a student loans scheme through which the MSC would underwrite the cost of retraining to the tune of £15m, perhaps rising to £100m.

At the beginning of the year, Dr George Tolley made his first speech as director of the MSC's new Open Tech which plans to give technicians and supervisors opportunities to learn at the time and place that suited them. By the end of the year more than has been allotted and energy was being directed into encouraging commissions of projects in priority areas.

The setting up of the two University Grants Committees and National Advisory Body working groups on continuing education was another sign that adult education was entering a vigorous period of reassessment.

Felicity Jones

JANUARY

Kevin Brownlow, the film historian, talks to *The Times* about the silent era and about his researches for his television series *Unknown Chaplin*.

He defends Chaplin's proficiency as a director, and condemns the emphasis in film studies on "analytical criticism" which he says has "stifled research". He says that the British Film Institute ought to devote more resources to interviewing the veterans of the British film industry, instead of which it encourages "semiological treatises" which are "of no value".

FEBRUARY

The History Man, the novel and the television series, are compared. Brian Morton argues that the Howard Kirk of the novel and Anthony Sher's version of him "are different not only in detail but in kind", and he notes that the time-lapse before the television version is largely responsible for this. "What served as structure in 1976 becomes nostalgic satire in the 1980s".

MARCH

Warwick University revives the opera *The Wreckers* by Dame Ethel Smyth. Hugh Canning says that the production justifies the claim that it is "a major English opera and very obvious forerunner to Peter Grimes." Meanwhile Edward Bond produces a new play at the University of Essex. After the Assassinations, which imagines Britain in 1939. The play is marked, says Jane Hays, by language that is violently homophobic. "People are corpses, to show them you call them 'tomatoes', all then to 'Die off' or 'Go give yourself a post mortem'."

APRIL

An exhibition of the recent work of Sir Lawrence Gowing

Injecting new blood and cash

social science

Quiet after the storm might sum up the year for the social sciences. There was even a ministerial affirmation of the scholarly importance of these disciplines. Yet behind the scenes cuts decided in previous years were beginning to take a heavy toll, with very little left in the kitty for future research support and training.

The year began with a strike at the Social Science Research Council - to be renamed the Economic and Social Research Council from the start of 1984 - over plans to save on administration costs by cutting 30 of 150 posts.

Mr Michael Posner, the chairman, confronted pickets, one of whom carried a placard saying: "747s for management, P45s for staff." Some 14 posts have gone so far, but a final decision on moving the council's headquarters is still pending.

The Association of Learned Societies in the Social Sciences held its first public conference in January attended by representatives of some 20 societies. They heard Mr William Shelton, former minister confirm a cut over three years in the SSRC budget, while promising no further inquiries after Lord Rothschild's in 1982.

The council itself launched a series of new projects, including £350,000 over four years for a macro-economic modelling bureau at Warwick University, a £250,000 addition centre at Hull University, a new Family Policy Centre in London, security for the Social Policy Research Unit at Sussex University, and a Centre for Economic Policy Research, headed by Professor Richard Poyry, to focus on international economic issues.

In May an inquiry team under Sir Kenneth Barrill, now chairman of

opens in London. Since 1976 he has been "experimenting with the imaginative potential of his own body", using a physical outline "as a template for a series of explorations of figural unity and painterly control".

Durham University's composer in residence John Woolrich talks to *The Times* about the "gentlemanly arrangement" he has with the university. He emphasizes the freedom he has in the post: "They haven't given me any clues - whatever I do becomes the job".

MAY

A season of festivals. Stephen Brook reports on the Cambridge Poetry Festival, an international gathering at which the general public were "thin on the ground". "Too often poets were reading to each other, confirming the impression that contemporary poetry, though less cryptic and more accessible than its detractors would have us believe, nourishes only a tiny circle of enthusiasts." This year's National Student Drama Festival sees a return, says Mike Lawrence, to "serious concentration on the intelligent text, be it written or devised".

JUNE

The University of Bristol organizes a visit by the Nanjo-Okinuma Noh Theatre Troupe of Japan. Richard Allen Cave describes the effect of the "decorum of the playing" in conveying emotion.

Also Brighton Museum mounts an exhibition entitled *The Inspiration of Egypt*, about the way British art has represented Egyptian antiquity. Examples from painting, architecture and the decorative arts are shown, mainly from the nineteenth century. Andrew Graham-Dixon describes how Romantic pictorial interpretations of Egypt focus on Shelley's apocalyptic vision in *Ozymandias*.

Vickers da Costa, cleared the Industrial Relations Research Unit at Warwick University of allegations of pro-trade union bias, first made by Conservative peer Lord Belfort. Talks also began on transferring control of the council's four units to the university bases at Oxford, Cambridge, Warwick and Aston. Meanwhile inquiries following allegations of bias in sociology courses at the Polytechnic of North London still continue.

In an effort to continue supporting new projects the SSRC began acting more and more as a money-broker. Thus the general election survey, after strong protests when it was cancelled, was rescued jointly with £55,000 from millionaire Mr Robert Maxwell, and £70,000 from the council. It is being done by John Currie and Anthony Chase of Oxford, and Roger Jewell of Social and Community Planning Research. A Franco-British deal worth about £2.6m for joint research and exchange schemes was also signed.

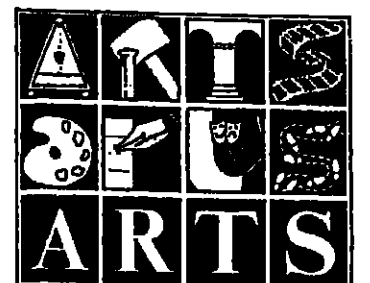
In universities arts and social sciences were put under great pressure. A historians' defence group said one in seven of their number will have gone by 1984, geographers sought to improve their image, sociologists set up a fund to help unemployed members, while the Royal College of Art faced Mr Michael Posner, one of whom carried a placard saying: "747s for management, P45s for staff." Some 14 posts have gone so far, but a final decision on moving the council's headquarters is still pending.

The Royal Academy decided to take on a higher profile in higher education, accepting control of some 880 postgraduate arts student awards worth some £2m from the DES. Pressure from ADSSS and the academy helped double the number of "new blood" awards in arts and social sciences to 60 next year. In June the Queen's new premises in Cornwall Terrace.

A promised governmental inquiry into so-called "scarce" languages and subjects, reckoned to be of commercial and strategic value, was abandoned after the general election. But the Nuffield Foundation is to back the first ever national inquiry into modern languages at secondary and tertiary level, to be headed by Miss Sheila Browne, now principal of Newnham College, Cambridge. It coincides with growing anxiety about the over-abundance of French teaching in the system.

In October Professor Sir Douglas Hague, took over as SSRC chairman, the fifth economist out of six to hold that post. His monetarist antecedents and close contacts with Sir Keith

review of 1983



mandias, "depicting the same grandiose episodes from Egypt's biblical history that would later arouse the megalomania of De Mille's Hollywood".

JULY

An Arts Council exhibition of the work of John Ruskin opens in Sheffield. Professor J. R. Watson discusses the "massive and intricate substance of Ruskin's achieved work" which means that an exhibition of objects must "point beyond the gallery that contains them".

AUGUST

At the RSC's Barbican Theatre a production of Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac* opens in a new translation by Anthony Burgess. Richard Allen Cave discusses the translation and explains the central concept of the play, panache. "Panache is a wild assertion of moral and intellectual difference, a triumph of the spirit against immense odds, a clear-eyed acceptance of one's isolation. In that there lies an enviable freedom: Cyrano places himself beyond the reach of anyone's pity, for he is never self-pitying."

SEPTEMBER

Yuri Lyubimov, director of the

Taganik Theatre in Moscow, rehearses a British cast in a production of Crime and Punishment at the Lyric, Hammersmith. He is soon to become a tabloid headline figure when there are speculations that he may defect to the West. Speaking no English he nimes what he wants his British cast to do, and "the possibilities in expression his method awakens in the actors quickly expose the mannerisms of the English style, above all the reliance on the voice as the prime factor in communication".

At Edinburgh, the central exhibition of this year's festival is "Vienna 1900", which concentrates on "the dark side of Vienna, on revolution and violence, alienation and obsession".



Yuri Lyubimov, at Lyric

OCTOBER

The major Royal College of Art exhibition "Albert: his life and work" opens. Brian Morton suggests that the image of Albert conveyed by the exhibition is that "his involvement in education, science and the arts was hardly more than the expert window-dressing PR of modern politics". Also, a programme of Brecht's songs on Channel 4 prompts Rupert Christiansen to suggest that Britain

still has not assimilated Brecht's work. "Something in the national make-up prevents us from re-creating his iconoclastic cynicism". The programme, with a selection of songs sung by Robyn Archer, substituted "polite professionalism", but "Brecht with the edges polished off is not really Brecht at all".

NOVEMBER

South African playwright Athol Fugard and Kenyan writer Ngugi wa Thiong'o talk to *The Times* about their work and its political context. Ngugi is now in exile in London, while Fugard continues to write in, and about, South Africa. Fugard talks about the conditions prevailing for theatre in South Africa and about his latest play, *Master Harold... and the Boys*. Also the much-publicized exhibition of design, "Young Blood", opens in London. "The sheer amount of material of great accomplishment is particularly impressive."

DECEMBER

Sean Connery returns to the role of James Bond; Nick Roddick discusses the implications of this for the analysis of "popular culture". "Quite what the analysts will make of this split in the seminal personality is hard to say, though for all I know the correct generative model is even now being evolved in the corridors of Milton Keynes".

Also, Hugh Canning visits the Royal Northern College of Music and talks to the principal and opera studies director about the work that goes into productions like their recent revival of Britten's coronation opera *Glorian*.

Lynne Truss

far unsuccessful, attempt to cross the higher education dividing lines.

Aberdeen University, doubtless trying to show Celtic solidarity with the New University of Ulster, announced at the beginning of the year that it wanted the Government to set up an inquiry into a merger between itself and two Aberdeen colleges, Robert Gordon's Institute of Technology and the college of education.

The university had not forewarned the two other institutions of its scheme, but if this was an attempt to catch them unawares, they have had plenty of time to work out their reaction in the ensuing ten months, during which ministers have shown no sign of setting up any inquiry.

But if the university is disappointed that there have been no transitory links in Grampian Region, it can congratulate itself on other successes. It has transformed itself from last year's apparently ailing institution, poised to implement the first university compulsory redundancies, to an institution embarking on a wide-ranging programme of development and innovation.

Aberdeen has taken to heart Government strictures the universities should not be so reliant on central finances, and decided to establish a development fund which was so successful that it had raised £500,000 by the end of January - before it was officially launched.

The university has now set up a professional unit in ophthalmology, and is to create a third chair in engineering, concerned with the offshore industries.

Aberdeen will be hoping that the coming year will lead to its proposed educational merger, but it may be pipped at the post by Stirling University and Paisley College of Technology. These two institutions have been surprisingly discussing a merger throughout the past year, but have wisely not encouraged government involvement.

However, one institution not looking forward to the coming year is Edinburgh University. Everything will be an anticlimax after its 400th anniversary year during which it had a train named after it, Edinburgh's floral clock paying tribute to it, present from almost every city, and its part on the part BBC television series, *Campania*.

Olga Wojtas

BOOKS

Historical geology in the ascendant

by J. A. Secord

Great Geological Controversies by Anthony Hallam
Oxford University Press, £15.00 and £7.95
ISBN 0 19 854 431 6 and 430 8

Geology in the Nineteenth Century: changing views of a changing world by Mott T. Greene
Cornell University Press, £23.50
ISBN 0 8014 1467 9

The Great Chain of History William Buckland and the English School of Geology, 1814-1849
by Nicholas A. Rupke
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £22.50
ISBN 0 19 822970 0

"Geology," one enthusiast wrote in 1852, "is in the ascendant." Today one could well say the same of studies of its history, for the Earth sciences have been one of the chief beneficiaries of the recent vigorous growth of the history of science.

Geology in its nineteenth-century heyday has proved a particularly attractive subject for historical study. It depended on colonial exploration and a vast international network of practitioners; it had significant links with the visual arts and literature, with agriculture and mining; and it spoke on the Creation, the Fall, and the Flood, questions of immediate relevance to man's place in nature. As a result the Earth sciences during this period have become a proving ground for new approaches to the history of science. Two decades ago anyone interested in the subject had to be referred to works of late Victorian vintage; now they can turn to any number of excellent up-to-date studies.

Professor Hallam's commentary on five Great Geological Controversies is a good place to start. Based on the more prominent sources, it is a distinguished geologist's effort to bring the results of the new historical studies to a wider audience. Hallam has thus chosen those controversies most intensively studied of late: Plutonists versus Neptunists, uniformitarians versus catastrophists, the glacial theory, the age of the Earth, and continental drift. His treatment shows how these well-worn themes have been given new life through close historical scrutiny. Previously the study of controversy was used to point readers, to show "scientific" heroes triumphing over "obscure" villains; now it serves as a means of bringing out the rich complexity of the issues for all parties, including their inevitable intertwining with philosophical and religious questions.

While Hallam consolidates the results of recent revisionist history, the other two books map out fruitful, though very different, directions for the future. Mott Greene and Nicholas Rupke offer strikingly contrasted perspectives on how the history of science should be studied, and indeed on the nature of geology itself.

Greene might well have taken the famous dictum of the Swiss naturalist Horace Bénédict de Saussure as an epigraph for his pioneering book: "It is above all the study of mountains which will accelerate progress in the theory of the earth." In his view the history of geology is the history of comprehensive theories of mountain structure, or "tectonics," essentially the architecture of the Earth's crust. In adopting this perspective, Greene reasserts a major research tradition the outlines of which have been sketched out in a vaguely discernible way in the first book in English to deal seriously with theoretical geology on the Continent and in America. Unfamiliar but extremely important figures like Léonce Elie de Beaumont, Leopold von Buch and James Dwight Dana join large with their scientific contributions deftly linked into a coherent story.

The most original chapters deal with the latter half of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth. Almost nothing has been published on this period, and Greene's narrative is remarkably cogent. Particularly significant is his account of the Viennese geologist Eduard Suess whose theory of global contraction



William Buckland lecturing at the Ashmolean Museum on February 15, 1823 to an audience of senior members of the university.

dominated the science in the late nineteenth century. Greene shows how the ultimate failure of Suess's theory led Alfred Wegener to propose continental drift just before the First World War. Wegener thus appears not as a geophysical prophet, a precursor of the plate tectonic theory that rules modern geology, but rather as a man of his era trying to solve a shared scientific problem. It is an argument as convincing as it is novel.

Greene's excellent monograph should lay to rest the old preconception that nineteenth-century geology was all undigested facts until plate tectonics arrived in the mid-sixties to set everything right. (If anything, geologists had been faced with a veritable smorgasbord of theories.) His breadth of vision affords a refreshing international perspective on the history of a science whose object is literally global. At the same time, the sheer scope of his materials involves certain limitations. There is little on the social dimensions of geology: institutions, surveys, career structures, sources of funding and the like are all mentioned, but they rarely serve as explanatory criteria. Due attention is paid to nationality,

but references to national schools or styles of research are relatively rare. Similarly, Greene speaks little about the much debated roles of religion and politics in the making of geological theory. In these and other ways, this is a book very much in the best tradition of the history of ideas.

The Great Chain of History, on the other hand, affords a good example of just how different the history of a science can look when seen in the light of a close understanding of its context. In fact, Rupke's aim is not to write history of geology at all, but rather to make "a contribution to the cultural history of early nineteenth-century England." He focuses on the colourful figure of William Buckland, appointed Oxford's first reader of geology in 1818 and leader of what is here characterized as a specifically "English school" of historical geology. According to Rupke, English geologists used fossilized organisms to reconstruct ancient worlds, argued for a diluvial theory in the 1820s and a progressive theory of creation in the 1830s, and grounded their studies in Paley's natural theology. Readers of Hallam's book and its predecessors—particularly the works

of Martin Rudwick, Roy Porter and Peter Bowler—will touch some familiar points, but Rupke provides many new insights, especially into Buckland's own research. Most important is his use of the concept of an English school to sketch the cultural position of geology. The famous geological stanzas of *Memoriam*, for example, become typical reflections of the work of Buckland and his circle rather than owing specific debts to the uniformitarian geology of Charles Lyell or being somehow "Protoevolutionary." Rupke shows how Buckland and other Oxford geologists carefully tailored the presentation of their science to mesh with the established curriculum, and how they emphasized its historical character to aid in dovetailing sacred and secular chronology. His book is at its most effective in showing how they responded to the challenge of the Tractarians and the scientific literati, whose labours he describes with an unusual degree of insight and sympathy.

For all the good things in Rupke's book, however, it also illustrates potential pitfalls in a contextual approach to the history of science. In

particular, his attempt to crystallize English geology around the universities has led him seriously to overestimate the importance of academic geology on the national scene after the early 1820s. Surely the "English school" from that point until the 1870s centred not in Oxford and Cambridge, but in London, and specifically at the Geological Society of London. The failure to emphasize the role of the metropolis—and the northern industrial centres, for that matter—leads Rupke to underplay the importance of the great majority of the geological community whose scientific work was relatively insulated from the religious concerns so constantly faced by the clerical professoriate.

It also leads him to picture English geology heading into decline in the late 1830s, when by European standards it was just then poised for its greatest triumphs. A related problem involves Rupke's mapping of the social contours of the English school. One can only agree with his view that a monolithic "British geology" needs to be broken up into more coherent groupings; such an awareness of social and intellectual nuances has had beneficial effects throughout the history of science in recent years. But Rupke makes only one such subdivision, a contrast between his English school and a "Scottish" one. The latter, in his view, contributed little to the science, and so wonder, for it is a ragbag of enlightenment philosophers, mid-Victorian evangelicals, and London-based intellectuals. Charles Lyell, for example, though born in Scotland, was raised, educated and spent his life in southern England. If social and intellectual allegiances are to be linked in a significant way, much closer attention must be paid to details of individual biography and contemporary political, religious and class alignments.

For all their differences, the three books under review share one common feature. All picture geology as an essentially theoretical enterprise concerned with broad concepts—the history of mountain ranges, the existence of an ice age, the progressive appearance of life on Earth. Although these are unquestionably important parts of the picture, I suspect that a more fundamental (if less immediately exciting) aspect of geology is in danger of being obscured. Most geologists of their science, and the emblem of their science, came to the study of the earth's history not simply by critical acclaim and appraisal of his work but also, particularly in the last and most important chapter, by attempting to use his insights, analysis and method to consider recent policies in labour law, certain legal and social problems within them, and the place of law in industrial relations in the remaining years of the eighties.

To quote Professor Wedderburn: Justice Brandeis is reported to have said that "a lawyer who has not studied economics and sociology is very apt to become a public enemy." If that be so, the legal profession in postwar Britain was little less than a national catastrophe.

Legal education was of the trade school variety and the state of the literature appalling. In 1947 only two universities offered courses in employment law which connected the subject

with the social and economic context of the labour movement. The author, a professor of law, manages to disentangle the muddy mass of legal and extra-legal prescriptions that operate (with varying degrees of effectiveness) in this field. He also carefully examines the ideological positions, including varieties of radical feminism, of the parties in conflict.

The account is to some degree self-critical (it admits, for instance, some of the difficulties associated with a comparative study of the "harm condition", with hindsight, some errors of presentation and emphasis in the report itself) but it is certainly "not neutral". For, in the end, the author admits to his own "admittedly Utopian preferences": "...for a society in which we did not find it necessary to bolster public taste and manners by criminal laws at all". He also reminds us that "new and better tools" of control are sometimes called for as an excuse for the "policy" of the "Video Recording Bill" would do well to pay

David Hughes

David Hughes is lecturer in astronomy and physics at the University of Sheffield.

BOOKS
Public morality

Pornography and Politics: the Williams Committee in retrospect
by A. W. B. Simpson
Waterloo, £6.50
ISBN 0 08 039156 7

The extent to which morality, in essence such a private and subjective thing, should be given collective expression through the medium of law has been the subject of much heated debate. That debate has often been seen both at its sharpest and at its silliest in discussion about pornography—the most recent episode being the events surrounding the Video Recordings Bill, a private Member's measure intended to inhibit the spread of video nasties.

The clash between John Stuart Mill and James Stephen in the nineteenth century has more recent echoes in the debate between H. L. A. Hart and Lord Devlin in the 1950s. The Wolfenden Report on homosexuality and prostitution, published in 1957, took broadly the Mill-Hart line, arguing that some aspects of private human conduct are not the law's business. The Williams Committee on Obscenity and Film Censorship, which reported in 1979, decided in similar spirit that the weight of legal proscription against obscenity and pornography should be confined (with the qualified exception of film censorship) to areas where harmful consequences could be demonstrated. As it found that the "harm condition" could not be satisfied by reference to convincing evidence it produced a liberal report which infuriated those who, in the words of Professor Simpson, a member of the committee, "knew fifth when they saw it and wanted it stamped out".

"Having lit the blue flame," the author says, "we retired to a safe distance to await the result." It proved to be a damp squib. The Labour government that had set up the committee had by then been superseded by Mrs Thatcher's administration. It took Tim Sainsbury's Indecent Displays Bill to produce any Commons debate upon a report that had been two years in the making and had drawn 128 items of oral evidence and a mountain of paper (some of which, as the author points out, could not be by its very nature be distributed to committee members by post).

The author is scathing about the report's critics, but reserves his fiercest stonings for the Home Office. The latter is said (though no firm evidence is produced) to have orchestrated attacks upon the report even before its publication, and then to have employed "devious" delaying tactics. Simpson expresses incredulity at the Home Office's view (highly relevant to current areas of debate) that the use of video recordings does not involve "the projection of light" within the meaning of the Cinematograph Act 1929.

This is an interesting and often entertaining account of the operation and the subsequent impact of a departmental committee of inquiry. But it is more than that. The author, a professor of law, manages to disentangle the muddy mass of legal and extra-legal prescriptions that operate (with varying degrees of effectiveness) in this field. He also carefully examines the ideological positions, including varieties of radical feminism, of the parties in conflict.

The account is to some degree self-critical (it admits, for instance, some of the difficulties associated with a comparative study of the "harm condition", with hindsight, some errors of presentation and emphasis in the report itself) but it is certainly "not neutral". For, in the end, the author admits to his own "admittedly Utopian preferences": "...for a society in which we did not find it necessary to bolster public taste and manners by criminal laws at all". He also reminds us that "new and better tools" of control are sometimes called for as an excuse for the "policy" of the "Video Recording Bill" would do well to pay

Do Soviet jurists have a genuine and substantial role in Soviet political processes? Few western specialists on Soviet law doubt that they do, and have done for years, but the precise nature and scope of their involvement has only begun to be appreciated and explored.

In these Goodhart Lectures (endowed at the University of Cambridge) Professor Hazard of Columbia University asks what the informed lawyer would wish to know about trends in the Soviet legal system. The result is an admirable set of 12 essays in lecture style, touching upon major de-



Jahangir, the seventeenth-century Mogul emperor, "kindly receiving a prisoner." This miniature is reproduced in *The Cultural History of India* by Henri Stierlin (Aurum Press, £7.95).

Law and the unions

Labour Law and Industrial Relations: building on Kahn-Freund
edited by Lord Wedderburn of Charlton, Roy Lewis and Jon Clark
Oxford University Press, £16.00 and £8.95
ISBN 0 19 825393 1 and 825482 2

Otto Kahn-Freund, who died in 1979, was the foremost labour lawyer of his time. This book is a tribute to him. The tribute is made not simply by critical acclaim and appraisal of his work but also, particularly in the last and most important chapter, by attempting to use his insights, analysis and method to consider recent policies in labour law, certain legal and social problems within them, and the place of law in industrial relations in the remaining years of the eighties.

To quote Professor Wedderburn: Justice Brandeis is reported to have said that "a lawyer who has not studied economics and sociology is very apt to become a public enemy." If that be so, the legal profession in postwar Britain was little less than a national catastrophe.

Legal education was of the trade school variety and the state of the literature appalling. In 1947 only two universities offered courses in employment law which connected the subject

Soviet lawyers

Managing Change in the USSR: the politico-legal role of the Soviet jurist
by John N. Hazard
Cambridge University Press, £17.50
ISBN 0 521 25316 0

Do Soviet jurists have a genuine and substantial role in Soviet political processes? Few western specialists on Soviet law doubt that they do, and have done for years, but the precise nature and scope of their involvement has only begun to be appreciated and explored.

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velopments and events, light without being lightweight, informative, stimulating, even provocative, distilling the insights from five decades of learning and experience since the author enrolled at the Moscow Juridical Institute in 1934.

Law and Social Change in the USSR was the title of Hazard's first major postwar study in 1953, and he has returned frequently to the issue in the past thirty years. In 1983 he sees the Soviet leadership haunted by "the spectre of unmanageable change" but well aware of their problems: chief among them rising demands and expectations of the workers, a frustrating bureaucracy, resentment against restraints on professional communications with foreigners, conflicts with other Communist countries, low productivity, and corruption—increasingly, Hazard finds, are sought for their political talents as well as their technical skills, as members of local government, as legal advisers to generals, as architects of solutions in structuring a new society—all within a framework of Marxist principles and two axiomatic premises: a pre-eminent

remarkable: that the function and development of labour law can be comprehended only if "technical" legal analysis is complemented and enriched by sociological understanding. Nevertheless it is an interesting and scholarly essay, well complemented by a short piece by Roy Lewis on Kahn-Freund's method and ideology.

Kahn-Freund's influence was not confined to academia. He was a key member of the Donovan Commission which reported on industrial relations in 1968. The authors' study of the development of Kahn-Freund's thinking up to that time, and thereafter about the momentous legislative changes which took place under succeeding governments, provide a valuable assessment of some of the issues still facing us today. Certainly the last chapter—"Modern Labour Law: problems, functions and policies" by Clark and Wedderburn—must be regarded as essential reading for all students of labour law and industrial relations.

One of the trends to which the authors point is the increased politicization of labour law. Their own political standpoint is in no way disguised. Needless to say, it is not that of Norman Tebbit or Tom King. Clark and Wedderburn identify what they call the current "policy of restriction", which has replaced the broad "policy of reform" which gave primacy to collective bargaining and the influence of trade unions in joint regulation. The policy of restriction, associated with Tory policies since the early seventies, is "to restrict the social power of trade unions through the use (or threatened use) of legal sanctions. It takes its place as part of a wider strategy to increase the power of employers and strengthen managerial control in industrial relations as a means of promoting greater efficiency and productivity in the economy... (It) sees the law as an important, even a main, instrument of achieving the reconstruction of industrial relations...". Its relentless logic leads on "from a desire to encourage 'responsible' trade unionism to a preference for no trade unionism at all." It is a policy which, in the authors' view, is potentially an instrument for the repression of civil liberties, such as rights of demonstration and protest.

This policy of restriction is obviously anathema to the authors, who, keeping firmly before them the fundamental reality that only the collective power of employees can balance the social and economic powers of management and capital, insist that for reformists, liberal or socialist alike, "the democratic principle of maintaining effective independent trade unions remains paramount." If that principle is made the supreme guide then, the authors say, the approach to the use of the law may be entirely pragmatic, judging each situation on its merits as to the efficacy of its use.

I find the authors' extensive analysis of Tory labour law policies generally persuasive, but committed supporters of the present government would no doubt argue that some of the critical issues surrounding trade unionism are not fully addressed and the actual way forward under a socialist alternative economic strategy is not really made clear. It is said that we have arrived at the judgment of Otto Kahn-Freund upon the course we should now steer.

John Rear

John Rear is head of the faculty of professional studies at Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic.

Creative judges

Policy Arguments in Judicial Decisions
by John Bell
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £20.00
ISBN 0 19 825397 4

In the world of legal scholars, it is no longer original or shocking to admit that judges play a creative role as lawmakers in difficult cases. What makes John Bell's book interesting is his argument that these decisions must be democratically legitimated since they are inevitably a form of political activity. In part he is led to this conclusion by his definition of political activity (an exercise of power giving direction to society). A more important element, however, is his discussion of the similarities between judicial and legislative decision-making.

To aid his examination of the political nature of the judicial role he draws on the three principal models of the judge as lawmaker which he detects in modern jurisprudential literature. The first (the consensus model) asserts that judges (unlike legislators) are restricted to deciding difficult questions of law in line with societal consensus. According to the second model (an admirably succinct account of Ronald Dworkin's rights thesis), judicial law-making is limited to the judges' conceptions of the social, economic and political rights of individual litigants. Only legislators are permitted to base their decisions on considerations of collective welfare. The third model (that of the interstitial legislator) posits that the task of a judge in a case involving a difficult point of law is in essence the same as that of a legislator. Having examined a sample of decided cases in which judicial assessments of public policy played a significant part, the author subjects his three models to a conceptual, constitutional and empirical critique. He concludes that the third model offers the best description of the judicial function in England.

This finding is not a small measure due to the author's stimulating thesis that the essence of judicial and legislative decision-making is the same, because similar types of value judgments are involved in each activity. This is a controversial argument which will provide the basis for future discussion. In contrast the somewhat anti-climatic final chapter on solving the problem of increasing judicial accountability adds little to the existing literature. Critical readers might also argue that it is unclear whether Bell's models are normative as well as empirical and that none of the models commands widespread acceptance in the literature or among the judiciary—at least in the form in which he states them. Moreover, the crucial question in this field is not whether the task of the judge and the legislator is a similar one but rather what should be the division of labour between them.

Nevertheless it would be churlish to end on a negative note. *Policy Arguments in Judicial Decisions* will be a welcome addition to many reading lists.

Alan A. Paterson

Dr Paterson is lecturer in law at the University of Edinburgh.

Peculiar means

Nineteenth-Century Scientific Instruments
by Gerard L'E. Turner
Philip Wilson, £37.50
ISBN 0 85667 170 3

In 1812 Humphrey Davy wrote in *Elements of Chemical Philosophy*: "Nothing tends so much to the advancement of knowledge as the application of a new instrument." The native intellectual powers of man in different times are not so much the cause of the different success in their labours as the peculiar nature of the means and artificial resources in their possession.

Indeed, our scientific progress has been in hand with the invention and improvement of instruments. We can look back through the history of

science and chart the startling consequences of the inventions of such tools as the telescope, microscope, thermometer, air pump, circular dividing engine and so on.

The nineteenth century was a crucial period in the development of instrumentation. Science moved into the school and college curriculum. Instead of being preserved as a distant amusement for the wealthy it was opened up to all and sundry. Science laboratories were stocked with a multitude of inexpensive apparatus, while the industrial revolution introduced the scientific measuring instrument into the work place. Even though at the beginning of the century the state of chemistry was pitiful, still in the era of earth, fire, air and water, physics was advancing rapidly, and was soon to encompass electromagnetism, spectroscopy, the polarization of light, the synthesis and recording of sound, high vacuum technology and the kinetic theory of gases.

Gerard Turner, senior assistant lecturer in the Department of Physics at the University of Oxford, has written a book which is crammed into its 320 pages with

Museum of the History of Science, is eminently qualified to introduce us to the previously neglected field of nineteenth-century scientific instruments. In his lavishly illustrated book (320 large format pages, 345 black and white and 32 colour photographs) he presents an account of a vast range of instruments. Arranged into chapters dealing with time, weights and measures, pneumatics, mechanics, hydrostatics, magnetism, heat, sound, light, meteorology, surveying and navigation, drawing and calculating and recreation, each of which could have been expanded into a book of its own, the book is a joyous romp through an immense variety of scientific hardware.

Turner has purposefully left out the large and cumbersome instruments. On first sight, I also thought that he had left out the ugly ones, but perhaps age adds beauty to all. Although the book is a valuable aid to the identification of instruments, so much is crammed into its 320 pages that there

isn't space to go into details as to how they work. Ancient instruments are quite rightly treated as antiques, collectables, and museum fodder. But as a scientist I wish to get my hands on them, connect them up, take them into the field, use them, see how accurate and how practical they are, and try to gauge what improvements have been made during this century. It is often said that when you can measure what you are speaking of, then you know something about it. As I curse, kick, cajole and eventually cannibalize the instruments I use today I shall now be able to think of all the effort that has gone into developing them to their present state. I shall also try to envisage the museums of the twenty-first century that will be eager to preserve them.

David Hughes

David Hughes is lecturer in astronomy and physics at the University of Sheffield.

plementing policy in its larger and narrower senses.

For all the proper emphasis upon party supremacy in the political system, however, nothing is said of the role of law and lawyers within the party apparatus, or of the relationship between the party and legal institutions, the latter not an easy issue which is now being discussed more openly in the USSR. In the months that have elapsed since the new leadership, Soviet criminal codes and labour legislation have been extensively amended. Soviet legal institutions are themselves being vetted for corruption, and the emphasis upon discipline and socialist legality has been intensified. Law and lawyers, in short, are emphatically being reinforced as indispensable elements of social, economic, and cultural policy. Hazard's lectures offer a fine readable interpretation of why that should continue to be so.

W. E. Butler

Professor Butler is director of the Centre for the Study of Socialist Legal Systems at University College London.

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Universities

The University of Adelaide

Invites applications from
both men and women for
the following position:
**DOUGLAS MAWSON
CHAIR OF
GEOLOGY (A3964)**
(TENURE)

The Council of the University has accepted a recommendation of the Committee of the Department of Geology that the two Departments of Geology and Earth Sciences be amalgamated to form a single Department of Geology. The appointment to the Douglas Mawson Chair of Geology is available on 1 January 1984 and the early establishment of this chair has been made possible by financial support from a number of Australian and overseas companies. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences.

The appointee should be a field oriented scientist with a strong background in research and teaching. The appointee should be capable of developing a research programme within the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences. The appointee should be capable of developing a research programme within the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences. The appointee should be capable of developing a research programme within the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences.

Salary per annum: £8,450-£10,650 plus £1,254 London Weightings Allowance. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences.

It is the University's policy to encourage women to apply for consideration for appointment in particular areas of the University. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Earth Sciences.

Applications in duplicate, including references, should be sent to the Department of Geology and Earth Sciences, University of Adelaide, St. Peter's Square, Adelaide, South Australia 5000. The closing date for applications is 30 March 1984.

The University reserves the right to appoint or not to appoint by invitation.

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The Papua New Guinea University of Technology

Matheson Library
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Applications are invited for four posts of Assistant Librarian. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library and will also be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library and will also be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library.

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Salary: Assistant Librarian £8,450-£10,650 plus £1,254 London Weightings Allowance. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library and will also be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library and will also be responsible for the management of the Matheson Library.

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University of Botswana

The University of Botswana invites applications for:

**Professor/
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In the Department of Theology/Religious Studies (one position) available in 1984/85. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies.

Applicants should have a PhD or MA in Theology/Religious Studies. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies.

Salary: Professor: P16,428-18,994; Senior Lecturer: P14,384-16,428; Lecturer: P8,796-14,384. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies and will also be responsible for the management of the Department of Theology/Religious Studies.

Applications in duplicate, including references, should be sent to the Department of Theology/Religious Studies, University of Botswana, Gaborone, Botswana. The closing date for applications is 30 January 1984.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia

Vice-Chancellor

The University is proceeding to the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor to replace Professor R. C. Gates, who will be retiring late in 1984. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the University and will also be responsible for the management of the University.

Applicants should have a PhD or MA in Theology/Religious Studies. The appointee will be responsible for the management of the University and will also be responsible for the management of the University.

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Universities continued

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Port Moresby

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the following positions:
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION (P161008/84)
Department of Psychology & Philosophy
The Education Department requires a Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Education during the period February-April 1984 inclusive (approximately 11 weeks) on a half-time basis, to join a team of staff supervising Education Department students and teaching practice in High Schools in and around Port Moresby. Candidates should hold postgraduate qualifications in Education and have substantial teaching experience in high schools and teacher education, preferably in a developing country. It would also be an advantage if a specialist in one or more of the areas of Science, Social Science, Mathematics or Psychology could be offered.

TEMPORARY LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN EDUCATION (P061007/84)
Department of Education
The Education Department requires a Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Education (Language) during February to April inclusive (approximately 11 weeks) in 1984. The person appointed will be required to join a team of staff engaged in the supervision of teaching practice in High Schools in and around Port Moresby. Candidates should hold postgraduate qualifications in TESL and a qualification in Applied Linguistics is desirable. Successful experience in High School and in teacher education in relation to TESL, preferably in a less developed country, is highly desirable.

PROFESSOR IN ECONOMICS (P141001/84)
Department of Economics
Applicants should have a degree in Economics, a distinguished academic record and an active research interest in some aspect of Economics as it relates to the Third World, including Economic Theory, Development Economics, and applied topics, especially with a relevance to development issues. Some experience in the Third World countries (not necessarily in teaching) would be an advantage. The appointee will be required to provide academic leadership and research across the range of programmes in Accounting and Economics for which the Department is responsible.

The Department of Economics consists of 14 full-time teaching staff, and it teaches courses in Economics and Accounting. It offers 4 degree programmes: Bachelor of Economics (Honours), Bachelor of Commerce and Diploma in Commerce. In addition, the Department also contributes individual as well as sequence courses in the B.A. general, Agriculture and other programmes in the University.

The purpose of economics teaching in the Department is seen as providing students with appropriate knowledge of theory, skills, and techniques to become professional economists or administrators in public service or private sector employment. The Department teaches courses in elementary, intermediate and advanced economic theory (micro and macro), quantitative economics, money and public finance, international trade, economics of socialism, agricultural economics and marketing, economics of South and South East Asia.

The Economics Department is interested in appointing a Professor (to replace the present Professor who is leaving in mid-January 1984 at the end of his contract).

The University welcomes applications from persons who would be on secondment from a permanent position.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN ECONOMIC HISTORY (P081008/84)
Department of History
Applications are invited from economic historians with background in both Economics and History and should preferably have postgraduate qualifications in Economic History. Experience in teaching and research about the economic history of the Third World would be a definite advantage.

The appointee will be required to teach courses in Economics and History students in the economic history of Papua New Guinea and its region and the history of the international economy since 1850. He/she will also be encouraged to contribute in the fields relating to economic history.

LECTURER IN JOURNALISM (P081016/84)
Department of Language
Applicants should have a university degree, and/or solid experience in journalism and preferably some teaching or training experience. Specialized working knowledge of either print or radio journalism is necessary.

This is a new post in the Language Department which is offering a new two-year Diploma in Media Studies to take the place of the present one-year Diploma in Journalism. In addition a four-year Bachelor in Journalism programme is proposed. The appointee will be required to teach courses in Journalism and to provide advice to Diploma students as they select other courses at the University and work closely with the local media. Much course work is practical with instruction and repeated practice in the techniques of gathering and writing news for print and radio.

English is the main media language and the language of teaching, but is a Second Language for most students. Constant attention must be paid to writing skills.

The appointee will be required to develop new second year advanced options in print and radio production.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN ENGLISH EDUCATION - Goroka Teachers College (EX621008/84)
Department of Language Studies
Commencing in 1984 the Advanced Diploma in Teaching (Secondary) will be directed to Diploma holders who are at present teaching in selected high schools. It is the intention that the writer will be appointed to prepare distance education materials during the year in preparation for the first intake in December 1984.

Applicants should have advanced qualification in teaching English as a Second Language plus experience in English curricula development in a developing country. Samples of similar work done previously should be forwarded together with the applications. The appointee should have demonstrated an ability to develop new programmes.

The person appointed will be responsible to develop the English component of the Advanced Diploma, write course notes, prepare teaching materials and audio aids appropriate to the target audience paying particular attention to the controlled use of English. He/she will be closely involved in the English Department, which is involved in the pre-service teacher education. He/she will conduct residential programmes for Advanced Diploma students at the College and elsewhere as required and will also be involved in the development of education studies units.

In order to expedite the appointment procedure, applicants are asked to forward all applications for this post (and request at least three letters of recommendation) to the Assistant Secretary, Goroka Teachers College, PO Box 1078, Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea.

LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION - Goroka Teachers College (EX681008/84)
Department of Social Science
Applicants should have advanced degree in Social Science education (Social Studies) and experience in Social Science curriculum development, distance education and tertiary teaching in a developing country. Samples of similar work previously done should be submitted together with the applications. Appointments should have demonstrated an ability to develop new programmes.

The appointee will be expected to develop the Social Science component of the Advanced Diploma and write course notes, prepare teaching materials and audio aids appropriate to the target audience paying particular attention to the controlled use of English. He/she will be closely involved in the Social Science Department which is involved in pre-service teacher education.

He/she will conduct residential programmes for Advanced Diploma students at the College and elsewhere as required and will also be involved in the development of education studies units.

In order to expedite the appointment procedure, applications for this post should be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary, Goroka Teachers College, PO Box 1078, Goroka, Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea.

The successful applicant will be expected to commence duties no later than 1st July, 1984.

LECTURER/SENIOR TUTOR/TUTOR - Goroka Teachers College (P671001/84)
Department of Home Economics & Commerce
Applicants should have qualifications and experience in teaching Home Economics and Commerce as the position is shared between the Department of Home Economics & Commerce.

Applicants should be qualified in Education and with qualifications to at least first degree level in one of the two subject areas and proven ability to teach in the other. Experience in Secondary and/or Tertiary education, in PNG or in other developing countries is highly desirable.

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Applicants will be treated as strictly confidential and should include a full curriculum vitae, a recent small photograph and the names and addresses of 3 referees. In order to expedite the appointment procedure, applicants are advised to ask their referees to send confidential reports directly to the University without waiting to be contacted. Applications should be forwarded to the Assistant Secretary (Tutor), University of Papua New Guinea, Box 320, UNIVERSITY, Papua New Guinea, to reach him no later than 30th January, 1984. Confidential enquiries should also send a copy of their application to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Acps), 59 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF. (16416)

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